The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3280. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Inquiry into the Effectiveness of the Charleston Blockade.

The Military Supervision of the Telegraph.

Speech of Gen. Meagher to his Brigade.

Cheering News from Tennessee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BLOCKADE.

It having been positively asserted by the Consul of Great Britain, and also by Consuls of other foreign Governments, that armed troop ships, carrying munitions of war, have been allowed to go in and out of Southern ports and no attempt made to stop them by our naval officers charged with blockading the Southern Atlantic coast, and particularly at Charleston, Senator HALE, from the Naval Committee, has obtained authority to inquire whether there has been any laxity on the part of naval officers, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

INVULNERABLE SHIPS AND BATTERIES.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have before them the House bill, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to test the plans and materials for making ships and floating batteries invulnerable.

A PROBABLE REBEL RETREAT.

A smoke on Tuesday, in the direction of Warrenton, indicated the destruction of property, which always attends the enforced retreat of the rebel army. Their disastrous attack on Winchester has provoked a blow from which they are recoiling.

GEN. SUMNER FULLY RECOVERED.

Gen. SUMNER is quite restored from his injuries of last Fall, and inspires his army by his vigorous bearing and movements. A union of his corps with that of Gen. BANKS would make a force equal to any enterprise in any part of Virginia.

ARREST OF DR. HINMAN.

Dr. HINMAN, Surgeon of the First Long Island Regiment, Col. ADAMS, was arrested in his bed in Alexandria, night before last, and brought to Washington, by order of the Provost Marshal of Washington. The reason for the arrest has not transpired, and it has taken all the officers of the regiment and friends of the Doctor by surprise. It is thought that there has been some mistake in the person on the part of the authorities.

SPEECH BY GEN. MEAGHER.

Gen. THOS. F. MEAGHER made a speech last night to his brigade, arousing it to great enthusiasm. He promised it some privations, much hard work, but abundant action and a glorious victory.

ANOTHER REVIEW IN GEN. M'DOWELL'S CORPS.

Gen. MCDOWELL gave a review of Gens. FRANKLIN'S and KING'S divisions this afternoon, in honor of Lord LYONS and numerous other English guests of more or less distinction. Dinner was first served at Gen. MCDOWELL'S headquarters' near the parade-ground, and after the review, tea. The English gentlemen compliment the troops on the perfection of their movements. There were not less than two to three thousand spectators on the field, military and civic; many carriages of ladies, and several *equestriennes*.

STOPPING THE PASSAGE OF LIQUOR.

The Provost Marshal has issued an order that no liquors will be passed by the sentinels at the different ferries and bridges of this district, excepting on a pass signed by a general officer, stating the purpose designed, the quantity, and description.

THE SUPERVISION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The attempts that are made to connect the present supervision of the telegraph with the censorship lately reported upon by a Committee of Congress, render it proper to state that the censorship of the telegraph was abolished by the Secretary-of-War on taking military possession of the telegraph, and a military supervision of the telegrams throughout the United States substituted. The duty of the Supervisor is to prevent the transmission, by telegraph, of information concerning late, present or contemplated movements of the armies of the United States, and all other information, the publication of which is of a military character, that ought to be concealed from the enemy. In all that relates to political or private affairs, the telegraph is as completely unrestricted as it was before the commencement of the rebellion.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

The Senate Post-office Committee have reported back Mr. SUMNER'S bill to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the United States mails.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The following are the number of Major-Generals of the Regular Army, Major-Generals of Volunteers, Brigadier-Generals, Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Volunteers, Assistant-Quartermasters, Commissaries, Brigade Surgeons and Paymasters in the army of the United States:

Major-Generals of the Regular Army,	3
Brigadier-Generals of the Regular Army,	8
Volunteer Major-Generals,	17
Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers,	170
Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Volunteers,	112
Assistant-Quartermasters,	139
Assistant-Commissaries of Subsistence,	137
Brigade Surgeons,	165
Paymasters,	150

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE has written a letter from Nashville, stating that Hon. WM. H. POLK, a brother of the late President POLK, is in that city, and that Hon. W. B. STOKES is shortly expected. They are both strong Union men, and will cooperate with Gov. JOHNSON in putting the State machinery into operation. Our National currency is as good there as in New-York, while rebel notes command only thirty cents on the dollar. The prospects of conciliation are encouraging.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

The following prisoners were discharged to-day by the Commission relating to State prisons: J. F. Coffutt, N. D. Means, Moses P. Donelson, Wm. L. Fisher, on their taking the oath of allegiance. John A. Marshall, Wm. F. Moore, Wm. J. Fleece, Bushrod W. Bayles and Thos. E. Poole, were discharged on giving their written parole to render neither aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States.

J. B. Morton and Matthew Plaskett were recommitted for further consideration.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of LEWIS S. ELY, of California, as Consul at Acapulco, and that of H. JONES BROOKS, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

ARMS IMPORTED BY STATES FREE OF DUTY.

The bill reported by Senator PEARCE, to-day, from the Committee on Finance, provides that the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to refund and remit the duties and imposts on all arms imported into the United States by or for the account of any State, shall extend only to arms for which orders or contracts were made prior to the 1st of January, 1862, provided the Secretary shall have satisfactory proof exhibited to him that the arms were actually purchased in a foreign country for the account of a State, and the price paid for the same was only the first cost, and the usual and customary charges attending the purchase and importation of the same exclusive of duty.

INVENTIONS.

Numerous applications have recently been made for patents for improvements in the manner of coating vessels with iron, and also for war projectiles.

The inventive genius of the country seems of late to be additionally stimulated by the agricultural and petroleum oil departments. Various means of using the latter have been presented for letters patent.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The causes which prevented the safe conveyance of the mails and collection of revenues upon the route from Jefferson City to Tuscumbia having been removed, the Postmaster-General has ordered the restoration of full service thereupon.

TO BE PAID.

The bill to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions is now a law.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

Additional Names of the Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

Many of the regiments engaged in the recent fight near Winchester are at Strasburgh, and the surgeons have not yet reported. The telegraph line is not working, but the list of the killed will be forwarded as soon as received at headquarters. Men are engaged in collecting the names of all who have been buried here. Eight wagon-loads of the enemy's dead were carried into Strasburgh Monday afternoon. This and other facts lead to the belief that the enemy's killed and wounded numbered a thousand.

Gen. SHIELDS telegraphs that our victory at Winchester has been more fatal to the rebels than was at first supposed. Union prisoners, who escaped from Mount Jackson Prison, just arrived, saw eight wagons, loaded with dead and wounded, enter Mount Jackson on Monday at ten o'clock P. M., forty-four miles from the field of battle in thirty hours.

The rebels admitted they had 11,000 in the field, also that they lost 1,000 to 1,500 in killed and wounded. We are finding their graves at some distance from each side of the road. The blow has struck terror to the heart of the Shenandoah Valley.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. SHIELDS.

The following circular has been received by Gen. SHIELDS, and published to his Division at Winchester on the 26th:

To Brigadier-Gen. Shields:

Your dispatches relating to the brilliant achievments of the forces under you command have been received. While rejoicing at the success of your gallant troops, deep commisseration and sympathy are felt for those who have been the victims of the gallant and victiorious contest with treason and rebellion, your wounds as well as your success, prove that LANDER'S Division is still bravely led, and that wherever its standard is displayed, the rebels will be defeated and pursued. To you, and the officers and soldiers under your command, the Department return thanks.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

GEN. MCCLELLAN TO GEN. SHIELDS.

FAIRFAX SEMINARY, Thursday, March 27.

Brig.-Gen. James Shields:

The General commanding congratulates you and the brave troops under your command, on the splendid achievement commenced in your department which he has just received. He desires you to follow up rapidly the enemies' troops as far as Strasburgh if possible. (Signed,) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SEMINARY, March 27, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. Shields:

The Commanding General congratulates you and the troops under your command upon the victory gained by your own energy and activity and their bravery on the 23d. He is pained to learn that the wound you have received in the skirmish on the day before is more serious than at first supposed.

By command of Major-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. SHIELDS has sent a dispatch to Judge DALY as follows:

WINCHESTER, Thursday, March 27.

My wound is doing well. I will be able to ride in a buggy in a few days, at the head of my command.

JAS. SHIELDS.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are additional wounded:

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO.

Zenophen Wheeler,	J. W. Lepping,
John Conley,	Vane Newsbaumer,
Gustavus Schwackmann,	Shelton Colton,
M. Coothan,	F. A. Sullivan,
	David Murdock.

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Martin Herrigan,	Corporal Bunce,
Wm. McCarley,	J. Spridee,
W. A. Davis,	Wm. C. Heenan,
	Thomas Ravenhill.

SEVENTH OHIO.

Samuel Sweat,	Frank Bethel,
	A. T. Withers.

EIGHTH OHIO.

Samuel Beelor,	Serg't Wm. Wetherell,
Stephen Lyle,	Serg't A. G. Bacon,
Sherman Smith,	A. E. Brown,
James Anderson,	Capt. Starckman,
Lieut. Craig,	Co. G—A. Fry,
F. Pearson,	M. Master.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

J. W. Sallege,	John Martin,
	David S. Baker.

SEVENTH INDIANA.

John McKnight,	George Holmes,
Henry Thompson,	Matthew R. Porter,
John W. Jones,	H. Ridgeway,
George R. Covert,	Orderly Sergt. L. Davis,
	Charles Montague.

FOURTEENTH INDIANA.

Howard Lauer,	J. Miller,
J. H. Simpson,	H. Hollis,
Adam Marx,	—— Hooker,
S. Briggs,	E. J. Walder,
J. Roger,	—— McMulvelle,
C. Warner,	James Walling,
C. Meurs,	Wm. M. Slatt,
L. Crump,	D. Beau,
T. E. Barrett,	Lieut. John Lindsay,
A. Nellis,	Lieut. B. Slocum,
S. Welbert,	Capt. James B. Kelley.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

Capt. Parks.

FIFTH OHIO.

J. C. Edwards,	Wm. Miller.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

Capt. M. T. Wright.

FIRST VIRGINIA.

Thomas Roberts,	Edward White,
Sergeant McCarty,	J. McFarland,
Wm. Murphy,	J. M. Perdice,
Charles Follson,	David Reid,
Geo. W. Stakeman,	Geo. Trouax,
Walter H. Hitchcock,	H. McCamick,
J. S. Martin,	Charles Rawlings,
John Gardner,	D. Kingsbury,
J. Collett,	B. Hatfield.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

Daniel W. Morgan,	Andrew J. Brooman,
Conrad Rohmer,	J. T. Graham,
G. W. Baker,	J. S. Ellison,
Frank Peach,	Andrew Levy.

The following are the killed:

EIGHTH OHIO.

Capt. Whitcomb.

FIFTH OHIO.

J. J. Seridan,	W. K. Bayard,
C. E. Gray,	Henry Lippan,
Henry Hill,	C. Talbott,
Martin Mallory,	C. A. Brown,
W. B. Maysons,	George W. Nethous,
Peter Hansel,	W. B. Major.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

Three unknown.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph Cooper,	Samuel Everly,
—— Liebrick,	John Murphy,
	John Davison.

Eight names, regiments unknown.

SEVENTH OHIO.

Michael McGee,	John Frain,
Charles Gill,	James Bische,
Allen E. Lamb,	Elias Hall,
J. G. Creglow,	James Carroll,
S. M. Rice,	Merrick Regular,
Lewis Corwin,	—— Stillwater,
	Frederick Grats.

EIGHTH OHIO.

Serg. John L. Stough,	Wallace Manning,
Corporal Shumaker,	John Miller,
	James Martin.

Owing to the want of large buildings and the consequent necessity of scattering the wounded, considerable delay has occurred in obtaining the names.

Country people have just reported fifteen or twenty dead in the field a mile from the battle ground, before unknown, some of whom are rebels.

ADDITIONAL KILLED.

Corporal Ab. K. Butler,	—— Griswold,
Michael Carey,	Reuben Burnham,
An artillerist, unknown,	Daniel S. Garrett,
A. Griswold,	

One unknown, and one, name unknhwn, of Company K, Seventh Ohio.

FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Sergeant David Becker.

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO.

Tobias N. Edwards.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Five, unknown,	E. R. Douglas.

TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

John Fox.

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO.

Wm. Green,	H. G. Beckwith,
Wm. Gersler,	Stephen L. Illes.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

Robert Morris.

EIGHTH OHIO.

David Parcher.

Intelligence from Strasburgh states that no new movement has taken place in that vicinity.

Gen. JACKSON, with the remnant of his army, is supposed to be near Woodstock.

Gen. SHIELDS' wound is improving rapidly. He hopes to be on duty again in a week.

LATEST FROM ISLAND TEN.

The Upper Rebel Batteries Entirely Silenced.

Sixty-five Rebel Troops and Forty Negroes Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 27.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated near Island No. 10, evening of the 26th, says that only three shells were thrown by the mortars to-day, to which no response was made by the rebels. This morning Col. BUFORD sent a reconnoitering party of twenty men of the Twenty-seventh Illinois down the Missouri shore. They arrested three prominent residents, who report that 2,000 negroes are employed on the island and at the batteries along the shore; that sixty-five rebel troops, including two Lieutenants and forty negroes, have been killed by our shells; that the upper shore battery is abandoned, but the others are being strengthened; that the enemy is 15,000 strong, and that their encampment has been moved entirely out of range of our guns. The rebels are confident of success, and say they have a good road to Trenton and other points, by which they can escape whenever they choose. They have plenty of provisions. Three rebel steamers, loaded with troops, were seen watching the shore to prevent communication from here. The total number of the enemy's transports is eleven.

Two or three balloon ascensions have been made by Capt. STEINER, but the weather was too thick for favorable observation.

One of the partly-finished gunboats at Memphis was fired the other night, but the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

The new Tennessee levies were disbanding and refusing to fight with the pikes, which were the only weapons offered them.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune* contains the following:

"A gentleman arrived on the *Conestoga* this morning, with intelligence from Island No. 10 up to 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Col. BUFORD sent a force to make a reconnoissance on the Kentucky shore on Tuesday night, which succeeded in capturing six prisoners belonging to a Tennessee cavalry regiment. They report the strength of the rebels near the island at 15,000. Gen. BRAGG is in command. Fifteen hundred reinforcements reached there from Humboldt, having come by railroad to a point only fifteen miles distant. Still larger reinforcements were expected by the same route last night. Measures have been taken to intercept this means of communication."

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

A special to the *Journal*, from Cairo, says: "Memphis papers of the 22d state that only one man was killed in the first four days' bombardment at Island No. 10. He was a citizen of Memphis."

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 25.

Arrived, ship *Ivanhoe*, Sunderland; bark *Comet*, Honolulu.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* authoritatively denies that agents ever went to England to hypothecate the entire group of islands as security for a loan. There is no necessity for a loan; much less a forced one.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac About to Make her Appearance Again.

The Yorktown and Jamestown to Accompany Her.

Condition of the Rebels at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 26, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 27.

Contrabands state that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* having been fully repaired was brought out of the Dry Dock on Monday morning; that her crew had been placed on board, and that she was ready for action. Several new guns of a heavier metal than she used before had been placed on board of her.

The rebel steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* have also been greatly strengthened, and are fully prepared for action, and will accompany the *Merrimac*.

The flag of the *Yorktown*, with the Commodore's penant, was flying when the contrabands left.

A LATER DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 26, *via* BALTIMORE, March 27.

Three deserters arrived here, to-day, in a boat from the south side of James River. They belonged to a North Carolina Regiment, and report that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* has been daily expected to come out and attack the *Monitor* for the past three days.

The rebel gunboat *Jamestown* made a reconnoissance, to-day, coming down some distance below Craney Island.

The deserters represent that there was a great panic among the rank and file of the rebel army, on account of the rumors of Union victories.

The newspapers are carefully kept from the rebel soldiers, and they have been so often imposed upon by false statements of rebel victories that they are much dissatisfied.

The deserters say that during the excitement that prevailed in Norfolk immediately after the fall of Roanoke, it was believed that if a demand had been made upon Gen. HUGER he would have capitulated.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to take up the Commodore of the French ship *Catinet*. No news or papers were brought back. A bundle of letters from the Union prisoners at Richmond was received, and also dispatches from Gen. HUGER to Gen. WOOL.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived from Ship Island last night. She sailed from there on the 15th instant. Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet sailed on the previous day for the Southwest Pass. On the 17th Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet of sloops-of-war and gunboats were to sail for the same destination.

The French steamer *Catinet* arrived yesterday afternoon from Havana, and she and the *Gassendi* have taken a position within two hundred yards of the *Monitor* for the purpose of obtaining a good view of the expected battle.

Two drummers of one of the regiments in Hampton strayed out to Back River yesterday, and were taken prisoners by the enemy's cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

The following dispatch was received from Fortress Monroe to-night, dated to-day, at 4 P. M., it being telegraphed from Cherrystone, Va.:

"There was a reconnoissance this morning, extending to Big Bethel, which was occupied by about 1,500 rebels, who fled on the approach of our forces, without any hostile demonstrations. Our troops now occupy the place."

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Rebels Captured—Beauregard, Polk and Cheatham at Corinth—Operations Against Knoxville, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

The *Times'* Cairo special says that a steamer has arrived from the Tennessee River, with a number of prisoners taken near Pittsburgh, Tenn.

A gentleman who has been some time connected with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, arrived to-day reports that Gens. CHEATHAM and POLK have left Humboldt, with their forces, to join BEAUREGARD, who is concentrating his forces at Corinth. Their pickets extend within eighteen miles of our forces.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 27.

Col. MILLICK'S Thirty-second Indiana Regiment occupies Columbia, Tenn.

Memphis papers contain a Richmond dispatch of the 16th, stating that on Friday 2,000 Federals passed Cumberland Mountains and captured two companies of rebel cavalry.

A courier, arriving at Knoxville, reported that the Federals, from 4,000 to 6,000 strong, were 25 miles from Knoxville, and advancing.

Both Houses of the rebel Congress have passed resolutions advising that no cotton be planted this year.

STRANGE STORY FROM MANASSAS.

TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN THREE REBEL REGIMENTS—BEAUREGARD'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

From the Washington Republican.

An officer of the army just returned from Manassas, called last evening and gave us an interesting account of his visit to Manassas and the battlefield of Bull Run. A farmer, residing near Centreville, told him that in January last a number of regiments were quartered near his house, among them one from Kentucky, and when the time of their enlistment expired, they unanimously resolved to return home, and accordingly stacked their arms and were preparing for a start, when their further progress was arrested by the appearance of an Alabama and a Tennessee regiment, who were ordered to reduce the Kentuckians to submission, and compel them to remain. The Kentuckians seized their arms and a desperate fight ensued, in which many were slain on both sides, and their bodies were buried where they fell, the graves being yet visible. From this spot the mutineers retreated a short distance, threw down their arms, and each drawing his bowie-knife, made a desperate charge upon the two regiments; the fight was terrific, in which more than 100 were killed, and they too were buried upon the field of slaughter.

At last the brave Kentuckians were subdued. The battle-field was shown to our informant by the farmer, who witnessed the fearful contest. In traversing the field he discovered a large bowie knife, which doubtless had been used in the fearful fray.

In one of the deserted cabins at Manassas our informant found several copies of the following:

ADDRESS BY GEN. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, Army of the Potomac, Near Centreville, Jan. 30, 1862.

Soldiers of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac:

My duty calls me away, and to a temporary separation from you. I hope, however, to be with you again, to share your labors and your perils, and in defence of your homes and our rights, to lead you to new battles, to be crowned with signal victories.

You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's life: the one by which his discipline and capacity for endurance are thoroughly tested. My faith in your patriotism, your devotion and determination, and in your high soldierly qualities, is so great that I shall rest assured you will pass through the ordeal resolutely, triumphantly.

Still, I cannot quit you without deep emotion, without even deep anxiety, in the moment of our country's trials and dangers. Above all, I am anxious that my brave countrymen, here in arms, fronting the haughty array and muster of Northern mercenaries, should thoroughly appreciate the exigency, and hence comprehend that this is no time for the Army of the Potomac—the men of Manassas—to stack their arms and quit, even for a brief period, the standards they have made glorious by their manhood. All must understand this, and feel the magnitude of the conflict impending, the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unblenchingly as you have met the enemy in line of battle.

To the army of the Shenandoah, I desire to return my thanks for their endurance in the memorable march to my assistance, last July, their timely, decisive arrival, and for their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on the field of battle.

Those of their comrades of both corps, and of all arms of the Army of the Potomac, not so fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave with all confidence, that on occasion they will show themselves fit comrades for the men of Manassas, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Comdg.

FROM KENTUCKY.

East Tennessee—The Rebels' Situation—The Tobacco Interest, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

Rebel writers own that Unionists by thousands are running away from East Tennessee, to join Gen. CARTER, near Cumberland Gap. It is said that he will in a month have ten regiments of East Tennesseeans enrolled. The Gap will confessedly be abandoned whenever we occupy Knoxville or London.

The rebels' new "base line" is thought to be along and near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—their right resting on Chattanooga, their center and left on Decatur, Corinth, Grand Junction, Jackson and Memphis. A tremendous battle at or near one more of these points seems probable and imminent.

Two hundred and twelve hogsheads tobacco, the largest shipment of tobacco ever made to any one in this city by one boat, were received here on the 20th from the Cumberland. The tobacco interest insist that a tax of three cents a pound must have the effect to stop its cultivation to a vast extent; that the total prostration of one of Kentucky's most important staples can be avoided by imposing a tax on the value of the crop, say one to two, or even ten per cent., and then, they say, the planter who has a poor crop, and gets a low price, will pay in proportion to the more fortunate one.

Mr. W. P. MELLEN, a special agent of the Treasury Department, advertises that no permits will hereafter be required for the shipment of any merchandise (except arms and ammunition) to or from any place on the Ohio, above Louisville or north of Lexington.

Dr. ADAMS' congregation, Mrs. Dr. PARKER, and Mrs. S. W. ROOSEVELT, of your City, continue their contributions to our soldiers. PONTIAC.

BROWNLOW'S STATEMENTS—SPIES AROUND, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Thirty-four Union soldiers died here last week, 24 in Lebanon the week before, 15 in Lebanon last week, 28 in New-Haven, and 24 in Woodsonville, up to the 13th. About 200 of the rebel prisoners near Columbus and Chicago are reported dead.

Gov. ANDY JOHNSON'S appeal to the people of Tennessee is regarded as most appropriate and politic, and sure to be efficient. The Nashville *Times* suspended on the 16th, owing to his restriction of its "independence." The *Patriot* and *Banner* are reported submissive to the Governor's conditions. Letters from Nashville say Parson BROWNLOW states that the Union sentiment in Eastern Tennessee is as enthusiastic and uncompromising as ever, and tens of thousands will spring to arms upon the appearance of the National troops.

The General Council of Louisville have levied a tax of three cents on each $100 worth of real estate, slaves, residuary in money, and pleasure carriages, for the relief of the families of volunteers from Louisville, who have or may hereafter enlist in the Union army.

An alleged spy was arrested yesterday in New-Albany. The New-Albany *Press* says several other suspicious looking characters in that vicinity are closely watched. PONTIAC.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BRIG BILLOW.

The ship *Constitution*, Capt. MACODUCK, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, having on board Capt. COLLIVER and crew, of the British brig *Billow*, whom they rescued from that vessel on the 27th February, in lat. 42° N., lon. 38°. Capt. COLLIVER states that he sailed from St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 13, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 170 casks of oil and 70 casks of molasses, and on the 17th February, lat. 45°, lon. 38°, experienced a gale from N.W.; lost her rudder-head, fore and maintopmasts, and all his sails and shipped a sea, which stove the bulwarks and washed overboard everything moveable on deck, and caused the vessel to spring aleak. When he left her she had three feet water in the hold. She was built at Windsor, N. S., in 1850, 121 tons burden, and owned by J. T. & A. S. DE WOLFE.

Wendell Phillips in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 25.

Although the announcement that Mr. PHILLIPS would address the people of Cincinnati at the Opera House, last evening, was only made in the morning papers of yesterday, the house was filled at an early hour with many of our best citizens, of all shades of politics, who went to listen to this great orator and champion of Freedom, on the all-absorbing topic of the war.

Mr. PHILLIPS appeared upon the stage about 8 o'clock, and was introduced to the audience by Judge STALLO.

Mr. PHILLIPS commenced his lecture or address by saying, that within the next four or six months, or perhaps sixty days, we are to determine the future of nineteen millions of nineteen States, by the policy which the representatives shall force upon the Cabinet. The speaker touched briefly on the cause of the war, saying that it was nobody's fault; that neither section or any one party were to blame for it; nor did it spring out of the ground, and they could not expect it to end in a day. It would be fortunate if it ends during the lifetime of our children.

Mr. PHILLIPS said there were three questions which he would ask: How long is the war to last? What will become of Slavery? And, what will become of the Union?

Mr. P. then went on to say that he had been an Abolitionist for sixteen years. This remark was received with hisses and a few cheers. Presently two or three rotten eggs were thrown from the second tier, one of which struck the speaker on his right side, and covered his coat and pants with the filth. Several other eggs struck the stage near where he stood.

Apparently unconcerned, Mr. PHILLIPS continued, when a paving-stone, thrown with great violence, struck near his feet. He still continued his remarks, but was frequently interrupted by hisses and cat-calls; and at every remark distasteful to the rowdies who were present, rotten eggs were showered upon the stage.

The confusion in the second tier, where the party was apparently three or four hundred strong, began to increase and gave signs of serious trouble. Numerous blows were struck, and several persons were severely injured. No police were in the building at the time, and no attempt was made to put the rowdies down except by a few persons in the gallery, who were soon overpowered.

Some one took his stand at the head of the stairs, leading from the dress circle to the gallery, and called for cheers and groans alternately for probably ten or fifteen minutes, completely interrupting the speaker.

A number of ladies also became frightened and left the hall, but the majority kept their seats.

A rush was presently made down the stairs and into the middle of the aisle, and the cry "To the stage!" was shouted by the leader of the gang. Mr. PIKE used his influence to prevent them gaining access to the stage, and many hurled stools and canes at the crowd as they advanced. Finding that it was useless to try to stop them, Mr. PIKE came on to the stage and reported to some of the friends of Mr. PHILLIPS the condition of affairs, and in accordance with their advice Mr. PHILLIPS withdrew, and shortly afterward left the building by the back entrance.

A good deal of complaint was made at the absence of the police force, who, it is said, were neither near nor around the building.

The scene enacted at the Opera House last evening is a lasting disgrace on Cincinnati, and upon those who are invested with the power to put down and check all riotous conduct.

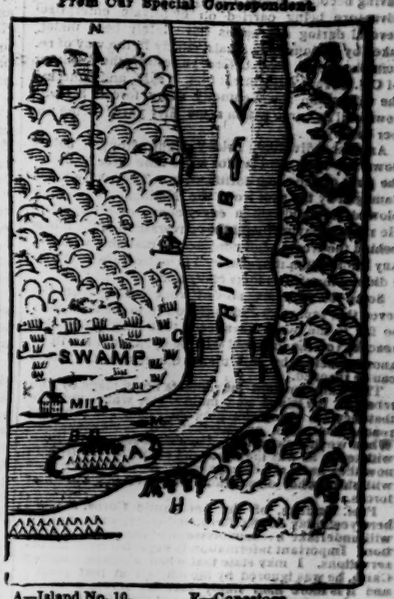
OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Progress of the Bombardment at Island No. 10.

The Plans of Commodore Foote Being Slowly but Surely Consummated.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

From Our Special Correspondent.



A—Island No. 10.
B—Floating Battery.
C, C—Mortar-floats.
D—Powder-boats.
E—Gunboats.
F—Conestoga.
G—Upper Battery.
H—Lower Batteries
M—Sunken Steamer.

BEFORE ISLAND No. 10, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Sunday Morning, March 23, 1862.

It may seem strange that one should become *ennuyed* and dyspeptic during the progress of a siege so formidable in proportion as this, yet such is the fact. Never seemed time so leaden in his march, never seemed sunset from sunrise, and morning from night, so wide apart, so separated by seemingly interminable ages, as they have during the past four or five days. Many are sick from the disease of idleness, combined with the effect of drinking the river water, which, from its high stage, is filled with particles from the thousand swamps that are now in direct rapport with the Mississippi, on both sides. Quite a number, particularly among the Corps Reporterial, have left here sick, and have almost converted, as I hear, the St. Charles, at Cairo, into a hospital.

Since my last letter nothing whatever of any importance has occurred. The gunboats have maneuvred a little from one shore to the other, just on the verge of the range of the rebel batteries; but beyond this have done nothing more than at long intervals to send a shell into the upper battery. The mortarboats have done about their usual business—paying their compliments leisurely and at irregular intervals to this or that rebel battery; in proportion as any movement has been observed to be going on; and even the mortar practice, so poetical and so grand at first, has lost all its charms; and now we hear the thundering report and watch the erratic antics of the fuse with the same indifference and listlessness that one peruses a proof leader in a morning paper, or sees the advent of an ordinary sunrise. A few days since crowds of people thronged the decks of every gunboat and transport, watching eagerly the process of mortar-firing. "There she goes!" would be the universal exclamation as the volumes of flame and smoke shot up from some float; and then every eye and every glass would be brought into eager requisition to watch the flight of the shell. "Too high!" "Bully shot!" "In the water!" "Right into their works!" "Played!"—with 'em, *that* shot!" &c., &c., were a few of the thousand exclamations that invariably burst forth at the explosion of each shell. Now, in nine cases out of ten, the reports salute the ear without obtaining admittance to the brain. A man lying on his back will sleepily catch the report or see the puff of smoke, which indicates the bursting of the missile, without being aware whether either is a matter of reality or fancy.

Unthinking people will growl, as they always do at anything beyond their comprehension, when they learn the slow progress of the siege. Several newspapers, whose editors are mighty in strategy upon paper, will demand the instant removal of Flag-Officer FOOTE, when they find that at the expiration of eight days he has neither taken a battery nor stolen a "contraband;" that in all that time his only response for their cry for slaughter and blood, and to "let the boys go," has been to lose one man killed and one or two wounded.

The present design of Flag-Officer FOOTE and others having charge of the matter, is to take the enemy by a series of movements, which will eventually compel their discomfiture without the dangers and loss which would attend a direct assault by the gunboats. Such a move as this, while it will take longer, does not afford the same occasion for sensational columns filled with accounts of desperate conflicts, and long lists of killed and wounded; and hence from certain sources will meet much the same objection that the Gen. MCCLELLAN'S course before Manassas.

What those movements are, cannot of course be announced in advance—suffice it that they are of a character worthy their distinguished origin, and will ere long result in the complete success of the Federal arms in this department.

The enterprise of some of the New-York Press in getting out a correct map of Island No. 10, including its defences and those of the main shore, together with a circumstantial account of its capture; and all this 24 hours before the attack of the National fleet, is regarded here as one of the most brilliant successes of this or any other century.

The rebels appear to be very fearful that some attempt will be made to run the blockade, and with a view to prevent this they build each night a long line of fires on the main shore and the island, whereby the whole surroundings are nearly as light as at midday. Their fears in this respect are ill-founded, as there has been no such intention on the part of the fleet, except that, in occasional cases, the matter has been canvassed with a view as to its probable cost and success. One thing is certain, and that is, if the flag-officer wished for volunteers to perform such a reckless piece of dare-devilry, he could get enough to run a half dozen boats past the island, ware their guns and watchfires doubled.

The officers of the *Conestoga*, to a man, have expressed their willingness to make the attempt at any time, if called upon to do so; and from what I know of the men, I am satisfied that they would do it, if ordered or requested, as cheerfully as ever they engaged a rebel battery or guarded a fleet of transports. But there is probably no danger of any boat being called on for any such purpose, and hence the mettle of our troops will not be put to the test.

Ever since the passage of our fleet by Hickman by

this place, that town has been infested with the presence of bodies of Confederate vagabonds, whose objects have been to harass and plunder such citizens as gave the slightest testimonial of loyalty when the Federal troops were at the landing. Several were in consequence compelled to leave the town after suffering any quantity of indignities, such as are peculiar to the high-toned chivalry of the South; others made their escape in skiffs and succeeded in reaching the National fleet.

Their representations to Commodore Foote produced the required effect, and put matters in a shape that, hereafter, the Henroost Chivalry of that vicinity will give the town of Hickman a berth, wide as the danger in doing otherwise is imminent. The *Conestoga* ran up to Columbus Friday, and in a few hours thereafter Hickman was taken possession of by a regiment of National troops, with a small additional force of cavalry and artillery,—in all sufficient to protect peaceable citizens from outrage, and their property from plunder. The whole thing was accomplished in time; for in another day, or two at furthest the rebels would have run in more cannon by railroad thrown up a battery, and given our transports a good deal of trouble. Every one in passing could see the heights above the town crowded with rebel horsemen, who would fire off their guns, wave secession flags, hurrah for Jeff Davis, and gallop about like a band of drunken Comanches. The transports, in passing, kept to the west side of the river, out of rifle range, and hence experienced no damage; but had the rebels been left to erect a battery, as was their intention, the results would have been serious.

The operations of the besieging force as a whole having become rather stale, there is a good deal of adventure being carried on by private enterprise. Several daring operations have lately been undertaken by various individuals, chiefly in the way of reconnoissances. Day before yesterday, the Adjutant of Col. Buford's Regiment took a skiff, and entering the willows on the Kentucky shore, forced his way down till he came within some fifty yards of the upper battery.

Another individual, Friday night, dropped boldly down the bank, and lay for some time directly under the guns of the same fortification. They were much damaged by the shot from the National fleet—were plowed, torn and rent in every conceivable direction. He reports having heard the conversation of the rebels behind the works—but considering that the value of any information thus obtained is extremely doubtful, I did not inquire as to its character.

Some 700 men are now at work cutting open the levee that separates James Bayou from the river, and so far is the work advanced, that long before this reaches you the channel will be open, and it will be known whether by this means the rear of the rebels can be reached.

There are constant movements being made by the rebels on the island and main shore, which indicate that they are either changing their camps beyond the reach of our shell, or else that they are evacuating. When we first came here, the entire shore was lined with tents, as was the head and centre of the island; now they have all disappeared. A very short time will show what disposition they have made of their forces.

Prof. Steiner, of the Aeronautic Corps, reached here yesterday on the *Terry*, and to-day or to-morrow will undertake a reconnoissance of the enemy's position. Important information is expected from his observations. I may state that when Steiner reached Cairo, he was ignored by the officials at that point; and it is more than likely that his services would never have been required had not Flag-Officer Foote heard of his presence, and sent a transport after him.

GALWAY.

[The following letter, the publication of which has been unavoidably deferred, gives interesting particulars regarding the earlier operations in the siege of Island Ten.—Ed. Times.]

On Board Gunboat Fleet, Near Island No. 10, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

THE DEPARTURE.

The preparations for leaving Cairo, were not all completed until Thursday night. At this time the repairs upon all the gunboats had been finished. That armored leviathan, the *Benton*, had been tested, and found capable of motion; everything necessary for so important a movement had been secured, so that when the hour for leaving came, Friday morning, it found us ready in every sense of the word.

For several days prior to Friday, the weather was warm, cloudless and delicious; but Thursday night the peaceful character of things was changed, by the advent of thunder storms. All that night the rain beat down furiously, and the thunders went howling across the sky, as if the whole celestial menagerie had been turned loose, and its electric inmates had, lion-like, gone forth in search of prey.

Friday morning broke dimly through a veil of rain and fog that scarcely admitted the glances of day, and drove us all below in mingled blindness and wet discomfort. Soon after the sullen roar of the morning gun from the fort at Cairo had lost itself among the woods of the opposite shores, the flagship *Benton* signaled us to get ready, which she soon after followed, by turning her bow down the Mississippi, and steaming away bravely in the direction of Columbus.

THE FLEET.

Following the *Benton* were the iron-clad boats *Carondelet, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Mound City*, and the wooden boat *Conestoga*, one mile in the rear of the others; behind her the transports *Alps, Wisconsin, Pike, Hammitt, Wilson* and *Lake Erie*, towing among them ten mortarboats; while to the rear of them came the *Judge Torrence* and *Great Western*, loaded with ammunition; and bringing up the rear, the *Silver Wave*, crowded with the infantry.

Just before noon the fleet anchored in front of the town of Columbus—once so powerful and dreaded, now as harmless as any dilapidated place of half a hundred fangless Secessionists can well be. Here the Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, Col. Buford, was taken aboard a transport, and soon after the fleet resumed its course down the river. A heavy rain had set in, which, however, was not much regretted, for, while it did not interfere with our operations, it would materially interrupt any movements which the enemy might make on the land, and thus, perhaps, would save us considerable annoyance from "masked batteries" and skulking sharpshooters.

DOWN THE RIVER.

As we left Columbus we received the gratifying assurance from those on shore that we would "catch it all the way down," from rebel batteries and rebel riflemen, whose presence, it was said, infested every bluff between Columbus and Hickman. The *Benton* led off gallantly like a massive but somewhat infirm whale—the balance followed in their regular order—all keeping a sharp lookout for a demonstration from the dripping bluffs. No opposition, however, was offered, and a little before dark we came in sight of, and soon after rounded to in front of, the pleasant little town of Hickman—a place formerly of considerable commercial importance, and which is situated about eighteen miles below Columbus, on the Kentucky shore of the Mississippi.

As the *Benton* rounded to, an engine was observed to suddenly commence moving out of town, which circumstance being considered evidence of something hostile, the compliments of the flagship were sent after it in the shape of a 42-pound ball. The distance was about a thousand yards, and the shot one that would have delighted a connoisseur in gunnery, for it struck square in the rear of the tender and punched a hole in which one might drive a moderate sized cart. The only effect upon the engine was to accelerate its motion surprisingly—so much so that it was almost instantly out of sight.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS AT HICKMAN.

As we approached the town the inhabitants, particularly the ladies, seemed so rejoiced over our advent, that the whole town looked like the drying-room of a laundry, so plentiful was the display of white, waving handkerchiefs. Hickman has always been celebrated for the number and beauty of its women, and it is undoubtedly owing to the presence of the these that the town, like so many others, is not given over to the devil of rebellion.

Scarcely had the boats touched the shore ere the inhabitants flocked down, and expressed their pleasure at the arrival of the National forces. Among others who came were several young ladies, who were assisted aboard the *St. Louis*, and shown those attentions best suited to ladies under such peculiar circumstances.

The town is built upon the sides of the sloping bluff, which at this point is nearly or quite as high as at Columbus. It is well-built, and contains many edifices, both public and private, that would not disgrace a town of a dozen times its magnitude. The streets in some cases are paved; sidewalks are no rarity, while the business houses are generally substantially built of brick.

I succeeded in making the acquaintance of several gentlemen, and from them learned that the place possesses a good many cases of undoubted loyalty to the Government, while generally the feeling is not one of bitter hostility to the Union. Here, as in many other towns, there are many people who, either indifferent or Union at heart, have professed to be Secessionists, in order to preserve themselves and property from rebel vengeance. A few honorable exceptions to these cases occurred, and upon them the hand of the Confederate power has fallen heavily. Seven citizens of this character were arrested last Summer, and thrown into a prison at Memphis, where they were all detained until quite lately; all for no other reason than their refusal to take an oath to support the rebel Government. Such devotion is worthy of more than passing notice, and hence I add their names: J. H. King, citizen; R. E. Millett, Alderman; E. Case, Mayor; J. H. King, Justice of the Peace; J. H. Davis, Judge of the City Court, and Henry Ramage and J. C. Hallet, citizens. The last-named is still in prison; the balance have been discharged after it was found that every species of indignity and insult had no effect towards altering their determination not to take the hated oath.

SCENES AND PEOPLE AROUND TOWN.

After landing, it was discovered that a body of horsemen, which from the bluffs had watched our approach, and who were supposed to be countrymen had disappeared, and that they were in reality rebel cavalry. One company had been stationed there several days, and their avowed object was to discover and report to some other point the approach of the National forces. The engine was also stationed here for the same purpose and in a very short time had probably given the required notice at some distant point.

The citizens of the place, with a very few exceptions, had not followed the example of other Southern places, in running away at the approach of the National troops, but showed their loyalty in some cases and their good sense generally by staying at home and attending to their usual business. The "Union Mills" were in full operation, grinding out corn and wheat, while other manufactories were equally busy in their various departments of industry —in fact, the whole town seemed more like a Northern village and less like all those upon whose life has fallen the stagnation of treason.

A large number of the inhabitants called upon Commodore Foote, on the *Benton*, welcoming him to the town, and, undoubtedly, gave him before leaving much information of importance.

I found, upon conversing with many of the citizens, the same ignorance of the true character of the war and the same absurd belief relative to late Confederate victories, which are invariably found in places whose sources of information are supplied in the Southern market. It was very generally believed that Gen. Price had just annihilated the Federal army in Arkansas; that the Confederate army had just defeated the Yankees at Manassas with immense slaughter, and were now close upon Washington.

A young lady, apparently possessed of more loyalty and beauty than general information, was very anxious to send a letter to some relatives living in the North. Being told that it would be taken and mailed at Cairo, she expressed a fear that the *Southern* troops, seeing that it was a letter for the North, would detain it at that place. Her astonishment was extreme when assured that Cairo was still in the Union, and still garrisoned by loyal forces. The town is plentifully supplied with provisions, save in the case of salt and coffee—the latter is worth $1 per pound, the former $10 per sack of 200 pounds. The merchants expressed a complete willingness to take United States Treasury notes; Confederate scrip, they said, was worthless, and would not pass at any discount.

Friday night was passed at Hickman—it not being deemed advisable to push down the river, until daylight would enable us the better to discover and reciprocate any covert arrangements which the enemy might have constructed for our special benefit. The boats, with the exception of the *Benton*, were moored to the Missouri shore opposite the town, under the supposition that any operations of the enemy from either bank could be the better frustrated.

A good many of our men spent the evening ashore by the invitation of citizens, and in all cases were entertained most hospitably. The loyalty which manifested its existence upon our landing was in no respect diminished, but rather added to, by the liberal exchange of sentiments and the exercise of social amenities which ensued during our stay, and particularly during the course of the evening.

RUMORS OF REBEL STRENGTH.

The citizens of Hickman seemed to be strongly impressed with an idea of the rebel force which awaited us at Island No. 10 and New-Madrid. They estimated the number of the enemy at not less than 20,000, while their guns and the strength and extent of their fortifications were beyond computation. The worst feature, however, in the powers which awaited us, was said to be the New-Orleans battering-ram, the "Turtle."

According to their account, the *Turtle* was more formidable than all the balance of the rebel engines put together. She was iron-clad, impervious to the heaviest missiles known to gunnery; could be sunk till level with the water, or raised at pleasure; was armed forward with two sharp steel plows; carried one heavy gun, which was fired from a bow-port that closed with a water-tight sliding panel—in short, could, and they feared would, sink our whole fleet in less time than one could swallow as many oysters.

I confess that my dreams that night were none of the lightest, and that prominent among the hideous things which thronged the chambers of sleep, was a steel-horned fiend that tossed and gored our fleet as a savage bull might a lot of terriers.

OFF AGAIN.

Soon after daylight, the next morning, (Saturday,) the whole fleet was in motion, and in its regular order steamed briskly down the river. During the night, the warm, spring-like weather had given place to a cold, savage rain, of the severest and most uncomfortable description. The weather appeared determined to be unpropitious; a thunder-storm had inaugurated our undertaking; an eternal, dripping accompanied us every step as we progressed down the river.

About twenty miles below Hickman, at a place near Phillip's Bend, a barge loaded with rebel supplies was discovered moored to the Kentucky shore. Just below it was a sort of timbered promontory, and as the Fag-ship *Benton* came round it, the rebel steamer *Grampus* was discovered hugging the shore some two miles below. The *Benton* immediately opened on her with her rifled guns, but in firing three shots produced no greater apparent effect than to induce the *Grampus* to most speedily turn tail and shoot, like a dolphin, down the river.

As Island No. 10 was only some four miles below the point where the *Benton* sent a shot after the *Grampus*, the gunboats came to, the transports and mortarfloats were tied up to the bank, and preparations made for a reconnoissance of the rebel position.

From the point where the promontory comes out, the Kentucky bank sweeps around in a vast bend to the west till it reaches a point opposite the Island. About a mile below us, on the Missouri shore, is a point of land which hides the Island from our sight.

THE RECONNOISSANCES.

Down toward this point the iron gunboats, bows up, floated slowly till they came opposite it; and then, at a distance of some three miles, they caught sight of a forest of steamers and hundreds of gleaming tents. Before them, the Mississippi flowed in a broad, straight line, unbroken till it struck the island, and then, in divided currents, it passed northwesterly toward New-Madrid.

Below the island could be seen the smokestacks and jackstaffs of a transport fleet, large enough, seemingly, to carry the whole Confederate population. On the Kentucky shore could be seen tents and other residences of warlike life to an unlimited extent, indicating the presence of a force of the largest proportions.

All the afternoon the six iron boats manœuvred at this distance, carefully examining the prospect in front, and now and then varying the performance by sending a shell here and there on either shore, where appearances indicated that a rebel battery might be hidden.

Two of the mortarfloats were also towed down and moored close to the Missouri shore, just above the point. Then the roar of the heavy guns of the *Benton* which had seemed thunder, became almost the mildest of piano whisperings when the 13-inch mortars lifted up their huge voices, shaking the "eternal hills" as if an earthquake were tugging at their foundations. And then the hitherto unapproachable shriek of the shells from the gunboats became as naught, when the two hundred pounds mass of iron sprang out from the mortar and shot away with a whistling roar that cleft the air like a heavy rocket, or the flight of a meteor.

As we listened to this new music we hoped it would penetrate to the ears and rejoice the heart of Gen. Pope at New-Madrid, who, we were assured at Hickman, had been badly handled by the rebels in a lengthened action the morning before; and, if not routed, induced to hold out, with the prospect that speedy relief was at hand.

During the afternoon, Capt. Phelps, of the *Benton*, made a very daring reconnoissance for some distance below the gunboats, in a tug, with a view of observing the effect of the shells, and enabling the gunners to get a correct range. Having accomplished his mission he returned unharmed, although during the whole time he was in easy range of the rebel guns, the lightest of whose projectiles would have blown him out of water.

All our efforts Friday afternoon never elicited the slightest reply from the enemy. Indeed, we had begun to make up our minds that they had evacuated the place, when at sunset the first sign of life came from them in the shape of the evening gun, whose echoes went roaring sullenly away till lost in the distance, assuring us that there was yet a prospect for a conflict.

Saturday night the gunboats lay at the point from which they had been firing. The transports, mortar floats and ammunition-vessels were secured to the Missouri shore, a mile or so higher up, guarded by the *Conestoga*, and pickets thrown out through the surrounding timber to prevent surprise. By special order from Flag-Officer Foote, the strictest vigilance was observed on every boat, side-arms and pikes were given out, the hot-water pipes got in readiness, and every possible precaution taken to give the enemy a warm reception in case he made a night attack.

"VOICES OF THE NIGHT."

During the whole night a continual firing was kept up by the troops ashore. Now a single musket broke the stillness—again, a whole volley rang out on the startled air, producing a disturbance that kept everything and everybody in an uproar the entire night, and played the very devil with our slumbers and equanimity. The firing proceeded, in part, from the sentries mistaking shadows or swine for enemies, and in other cases from strolling parties of the rebels, who ran against our pickets in the dark, after which immediately ensued the inevitable exchange of leaden compliments. It is not known whether any of our men or any of the rebels were killed; there were, however, six of the National soldiers missing the next day, when the transports dropped lower down the river. Whether they were killed in out-of-the-way places, or wandered away and became lost, or were taken prisoners, could not be ascertained.

SUNDAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

Sunday morning opened as cold and rainy as its predecessors, and seemed to frown in anticipation of its desecration. No move of importance was made in the forenoon, further than to bring down six additional mortarfloats and range them just above the point and close to the place occupied by the two fixed on Saturday.

At the point behind which the mortars were, the river is over a mile in width. About a mile below a point opposite the mortars is a small opening in the woods, and here was placed the first of the rebel batteries. Below this battery, all along the Kentucky shore, were fortifications and tents, extending as far as the eye could reach, until the view was lost behind Island No. 10.

A little before noon the mortar concert was opened, and kept up, with little or no intermission, until night. For several hours the mortars were directed against the upper rebel battery on the Kentucky shore, but with what effect could not be told. Generally the practice of the mortars was very good—a majority of the shells were pitched directly into the very works, and there exploded throwing up the earth like water jets, or else they burst when directly above the fortifications.

A few of them were shattered before half way, others dropped into the woods or works, and were not heard from. An hour or so after the shelling commenced, a white flag was observed waving at the upper battery. Operations were stopped, and Lieut. Bishop, of the *Benton*, was sent over in a tug to see what was wanted. Upon reaching there, he found an individual with a white flag, who, in response to an inquiry of what was meant, said that he was signaling the Confederate gunboat, the *Grampus*, and that he wanted no intercourse with the Federals. He was warned against using a flag of that color, and then the tug came back.

The firing was immediately resumed from the mortars, and with an occasional accompaniment from the rifled Dahlgren guns of the flagship, was directed upon the upper rebel battery, till near 5 o'clock. At about this time the transports dropped down to the mortars and commenced unloading the Second Illinois Battery upon the point. This batterry has rifled Parrott guns, and it being thought that by proceeding inland a short distance they could get within range of the Island, they were directed to advance and take a position.

From the point where the mortars were placed to the island is some two miles, across a level, marshy country, with here and there a few detached trees and clumps of underbrush. Any advance towards the island would have to be made in full view of the enemy, and, consequently, it was not surprising that ere the Illinois Second had advanced half a mile, a huge shell from the island plunged straight in their midst, killing one man by tearing off his knee cap, and wounding four others. This was about the first effective message that the rebels had vouchsafed, and not only assured us they were there, but that their metal was of the heaviest and most effective description. Some twenty shots were fired in rapid succession from the rebel gun, none of which, however, took effect save the one first fired.

This evidence of life was a matter of rejoicing to the men who were manning the mortars, and who were getting dispirited with the apparently contemptuous silence with which the rebels received their favors. Four or five of the mortars were instantly trained on the island, with so good an effect that in a very few minutes the fire of the rebel gun was silenced.

Some time during the afternoon a messenger from Gen. Pope reached the fleet, and informed us that the land forces had secured their position below the rebels and would be able to hold it against their entire force, gunboats and all. The news sent a thrill of gratification through every one, and induced the hope that we might ere long be able to bag the whole lot.

THE DOINGS OF MONDAY.

The sky Monday morning seemed to hesitate a long time between frowns and smiles; but about 9 o'clock it decided in favor of the latter, and for the balance of the day the weather was of the loveliest character.

The morning up till 8 or 9 o'clock was occupied in distributing ammunition to the mortarboats, soon after which the bombardment was opened from the eight floats. Three of the mortars were directed upon the upper battery; the balance were headed toward the Island, which they blazed away at indiscriminately. Not a word was heard from the enemy all this time, finally leading to the belief on the part of many that the rebels had taken "French leave" of their position.

THE REBELS HEARD FROM.

About noon, Flag-officer Foote determined to look a little more closely into the mysterious reticence observed by the enemy, and to this end the *Benton* was lashed between the *Cincinnati* and *St. Louis*, and their bows down, they drifted slowly toward the upper battery, hugging closely the Kentucky shore.

When they commenced moving down, there was not the slightest sign of life at the battery; a solitary flag waved feebly from a staff at the upper end of the works. As the triad came within about two miles of the fortifications, the rebels swarmed into the works like bees, and opened on the gunboats with two heavy rifled guns. As if by magic, the shores below and the island became alive with Confederates, who, in a twinkling, were playing upon the fleet from four batteries—the upper one, another a half mile or so below on the main shore, and two on the upper end of the island.

The three boats instantly returned the fire, directing their guns upon the upper battery with a precision that scarcely ever failed to drop the shells exactly into the rebel fortifications.

At the same time the *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* arranged themselves side by side at the point on the Missouri shore occupied by the mortars, and opened a well-directed fire upon the same battery which occupied the attention of the *Benton* and her assistants. Soon after this the two remaining mortarfloats were towed down, and anchored on the Kentucky side, a short distance above the *Benton*. They, too, opened their voices, and thus, about 1 or 2 o'clock, ten mortars, five gunboats and four heavy rebel batteries were all thundering in chorus.

All our fire was directed at the upper battery, except in the case of five mortars, which played in the direction of the island—no other battery was near enough to reach our fleet, and consequently they were left to await their turn.

The fire from the upper battery was not given with either regularity or rapidity, yet generally did not lack precision. The missiles fired, seemed from their savage whistle and immense range to be from a rifled gun of the heaviest metal. Every shot came close to the mark—now plunged into the water just astern, sending up the spray to the height of fifty feet, anon it dashed beneath the bows, or, with its peculiar whistle tore above the decks and fell far in the woods beyond.

The rebels clung to this battery with a perseverance and courage that seemed everlasting. Scarcely a shot was fired from the National boats that did not drop exactly within or explode just over the fortifications, driving the dirt upwards in clouds to the very tree tops. There were not three consecutive seconds, from the time the boats opened fire until dark, when the air close about the works was not completely filled with fragments of shells and blinding showers of spray and earth, yet they desperately faced it all, and as long as daylight lasted kept their guns vomiting their fiery contents upon the National fleet.

By the aid of a glass we could see them rush out, charge a gun, run it out and fire, then disappear for a few moments and again repeat the operation of loading and firing. Quite frequently I observed the men standing all over the works when all about them rained the Federal tempest of iron hail. Among others who were conspicuous, was a man without any coat, whose white shirt made him a marked object; him I saw a dozen times, now sponging out a cannon, now apparently strolling leisurely about the fortifications, or, again, standing in full view upon the parapet, waving defiantly a rebel flag in the faces of his foes. Whether he finally received the reward of his temerity in the shape of a fragment from a 13-inch shell, or whether he went off unharmed to eat his supper and relate his day's experiences, I do not know; towards night he disappeared and I saw him no more.

Monday night closed without the battery being silenced, or without its having materially damaged the National boats.

One can scarcely appreciate from description the terrific character of this, the real beginning of the contest. Every instant the air was rent with the tremendous detonations of the heavy guns, a sound which rebounded, as it were, from shore to shore, and then rolled away in regular undulations till lost in the distance.

The upper battery, at which all our fire was concentrated, must have been warm enough to satisfy the salamander-like nature of the purest Southern fire-eater who ever handled a bowieknife or cursed a Yankee. Every shell struck close within the works or exploded just as it reached the spot—almost every instant the works were hidden with showers of spray dashed up from the river, or by cloud-like columns of dirt sent up by ploughing shells.

The affair was not without its beauty at times. The day was as lovely as can be imagined. Every mortar, as it was fired, sent out a dense volume of smoke which first was generally formed of concentric rings, the hindmost of which, by the force of the explosion, would be driven up through the main body, each ring issuing separate and entire, each getting a trifle smaller than the one before it, till, finally, after, as it were, being turned inside out, it floated away in the air, a snow-white cone. Each shell, in bursting, set free some beautiful fairy form—now like a delicate mushroom, a snowy balloon, or a slowly-revolving fleece of purest white, which moved away as lightly and gracefully on the balmy air as a Summer evening cloud.

The entire results of the first day's firing was that while the *Benton* and her two *confrères* were struck some seven times, not a single life was lost, nor was there a man wounded by the rebel fire. One shot, a rifled 64-pounder, fell through a skylight on the *Benton*, went bounding along the gun-deck, and finally finished its erratic course by smashing into toothpicks a desk belonging to the Commodore. During the action, a rifled 42-pounder burst, killing two men, and wounding thirteen; they received no damage from the enemy.

A PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

With a view of preventing the rebels from repairing their shattered works at the upper battery, the mortars, at short and irregular intervals during the night pitched shells over in that direction—sometimes with a precision that dropped them exactly in the works—at other times with a worse luck that sent them wide of the mark to the right and left. Had one been in a Fourth-of-July humor, this portion of the attack would have been in the highest degree interesting from its æsthetic character alone; stern, however, as the occasion was, it did not lack features of interest in this respect.

As the mortar was discharged, fierce masses of white and red flames would burst out for a distance of sixty or seventy feet, in a form not unlike a huge bouquet or sheaf of wheat, with a vail-like surrounding of bluish-gray smoke, the whole forming a weird and startling combination of effects, which must needs be seen to be appreciated in all the fullness of its wonderful kaleidoscopic beauty. From this body of fire was borne a small, intensely red spark, which at first shot with inconceivable swiftness upward, but gradually went slower and slower, revolving swiftly the while on some invisible axis, till at length it seemed to stop for the fraction of a single moment among the very stars—then down, faster and faster, till suddenly the spark expanded into a broad aureola of flames which gleamed fiercely a moment against a dark back ground of sky and then disappeared. This much to the eye; if that was charmed, the ear was not less so when the thundering report came crashing from shore to shore, and then with a sublime *maestoso* movement went rolling and swelling, a troublous ocean of sound, across the country.

TUESDAY'S OPENING.

Tuesday morning opened its eyes somewhat sulkily, and seemed to promise a disagreeable day. A few minutes after daylight, our ears were saluted with a tremendous cannonading, which seemed to come from New-Madrid, or the place occupied by the National forces under Gen. Pope. The explosions were incessant and heavy, indicating that a conflict of the heaviest proportions was raging in that vicinity. Whether it was the enemy trying to break out, or reinforcements attempting to break in, we could not tell—we could only listen to the quick and deadened reverberations, and hope for a happy result. At the end of some five hours, the incessant roar ceased, and in a little while nothing was heard, save a few scattering discharges, indicating the storm of battle was rolling away.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

Tuesday's operations were almost wholly barren of interest. The *Benton* moved a half mile or so up stream, just at a point where she could reach the upper battery with her long guns, and occupied herself in pitching an occasional shot at the battery, which sometimes fell short, and once in a while made the dirt fly from the breastworks. The *Pittsburgh* lay on the Point and did as the *Benton* did, with, generally, about the same results. The mortars were so arranged as to bestow their favors about equally on the four rebel batteries, and kept up till dark, raining shells upon the rebels, at the average rate of about one a minute.

The upper rebel battery was as silent as a grave the entire day, so far as firing a gun was concerned; but its occupants displayed commendable activity in laboring at their fortifications whenever opportunity offered between the intervals of the bursting of the National shells.

In the course of the afternoon, the lowest mortarfloat was taken round the point, and anchored a half mile or so nearer the island. The fire from this boat seemed to raise the ire of the Confederates, for they opened upon it from the lower land battery and two others on the island, but with no greater effect than to plow up a good deal of water and mud everywhere within a few hundred yards of their foe.

Several transports, loaded with troops, arrived during the day, making, in all that had arrived by night, a battalion of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and some three regiments of infantry.

During the entire day, the *Benton* and other gunboats were busy in taking in coal and ammunition, seemingly with a view to more important operations on the day following.

Just before dark one of Gen. Pope's staff reached the fleet, and brought full particulars of the taking of New-Madrid by the Nationals, together with information that on Monday night the batteries just below and opposite Tipton, Tenn., had been so strengthened that the escape of the rebel gunboats—which, five in number, were cooped between New-Madrid and that point—was almost impossible. I need not give you his news, as you have probably ere this been advised in full of the doings of Gen. Pope. I will only add that the facts given us by the messenger diffused throughout the forces the liveliest animation and hopefulness.

THE EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

So far as could be seen, through a glass, five of the seven guns at the upper battery were dismounted; and from the fact, that although the *Benton* lay all day Tuesday within easy range of the works, and received no fire, it was supposed that the heavy rifled gun was among those that were rendered useless.

The general results of the bombardment at the other points, as far as could be judged, were equally satisfactory. One shell was seen to fall in the close vicinity of a wagon and four horses on the island, near which was gathered a small knot of men. The deadly missile exploded just as it reached the ground, and apparently blew everything to pieces. For a second after the explosion there was not a single object, animate or inanimate, near the spot.

Another shell was seen to explode just over the heads of a party of men as they rushed into the upper battery—they, too, disappeared as instantly as if they had been struck with lightning.

Yesterday Commodore Foote received a telegraphic dispatch informing him of the death of one of his children. All day it forced hot tears in his eyes to refer to the subject, yet he never for a moment allowed the painful weight upon his heart to interfere with his judgment or duties. He gave his orders just as coolly, and attended to all the details of the action, precisely as he had done an hour before he had learned of his affliction.

The Flag-Officer thinks this point stronger than Columbus. The natural advantages are such, and the position of fortifications so chosen, that an attacking force, in taking one battery, would be exposed to a tremendous concentrated fire from half-a-dozen other batteries. In view of this it has been determined to advance with the greatest caution and the utmost deliberation, trusting largely to the mortarboats for the reduction of the various forts.

THE FIFTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

To-day (Wednesday) is the fifth day of our occupancy of this position; and, with the present leisurely style of proceedings, we shall probably remain here as many days more. Last night six additional mortars came down from Cairo, making in all sixteen of these effective engines.

During the night, with a view to keep the enemy on the alert, a shell was tossed into their works every thirty minutes—now in the direction of the upper battery or over on the island—anywhere, in short, where the rebels would be least likely to anticipate a visitation of the kind. If it disturbed them half as much as it did any of our forces who lay within a mile or two of any of the mortars, they passed a wretched, sleepless night.

A boat is about leaving for Cairo, and I will close this lest it become too long, as I fear it may have already.

GALWAY.

OUR TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENCE.

How to Reach Nashville—Difficulties of the Way—Topography of the Country—Characteristics of the People.

On the Road to Nashville, Monday, March 24, 1862.

The great rush South, now that the railroad communication is open between Louisville and Nashville, naturally calls forth inquiry as to the manner and method of accomplishing the journey. To either those who have the opportunity of going, or those who are not enabled to visit this section of country, but who wish to be informed concerning its topography, the manners and customs of its people, a description of the country along the line of this recently-opened thoroughfare will not prove uninteresting.

Upon arrival at Louisville, the traveler must, before starting, obtain a pass from the military commander of the post, or the Provost Marshal on duty. Having obtained your pass, your baggage will, perhaps, be subjected to an inspection at the dépôt, after which you will be troubled no further than by an examination of your pass at Elizabethtown, Ky., or at Munfordsville, by the Provost Guard, who daily accompanies the train. From Green River to Bowling Green, the cars are very comfortable, but once across Barren River, all comfort is gone. You then take an old wheezy locomotive, and a few open dirt-cars, unless you are fortunate enough to get into a rough box-car. Gentlemen accustomed to hardships can get along well enough, but your correspondent would not advise ladies to attempt the journey at present. It is to be hoped that in a few weeks the temporary bridges over Barren and the Cumberland Rivers will be completed, so that a regular train of comfortable cars can carry passengers through with speed and safety. Certainly the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company deserve great praise for their prompt efficiency in aiding Government transportation, notwithstanding the many and great obstacles which they have had to surmount.

There is, perhaps, no line of railroad in the whole Southern country more noted for its excellent construction than that of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It runs in a southwardly direction—the distance to the latter city being one hundred and eighty-five miles—over an excellent ballasted track, diversified with heavy grades, deep cuts, tunnels and bridges of various character—evincing, in its every detail, superior engineering. The grading and super structure of this road reminds one of the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and the scenery in many places is nearly as fine. An immense amount of damage, however, has been done by the rebels, who, under Simon Bolivar Buckner, in June last, first commenced the work of destruction. They first destroyed the bridge at Rolling Fork, near Lebanon Junction, by burning it. The trestle-work bridges at Elizabethtown and Nolin followed. The trestle-work at Bacon Creek came next, and before the 1st of December, the magnificent iron bridge over Green River was partially destroyed by blowing it up with gunpowder. Eleven dépôts and warehouses followed next in the track of the destroyer, Hindman. Lastly came the demolition of the splendid bridges over the Barren and Cumberland Rivers, together with the burning of the elegant and spacious station-house at Bowling Green. These, with the obstruction of the tunnel, and the tearing up and demolition of over twelve miles of track, together with some twenty or thirty freight cars burned and smashed up, make the loss of this corporation over *eight millions of dollars*, so your correspondent was informed. There are, however, several heavy trestle-work bridges at Muldraugh's Hill which escaped the vandalism of the rebel forces. One of these, on the south slope of the hill, just beyond Colesburgh, is over one thousand yards long, and crosses a ravine ninety feet in depth. The second trestle-work is only about half as long, and is over a ravine sixty-three feet in depth. Both of these are splendid pieces of work, and Buckner intended to have burnt them, but was prevented by the advance of Rousseau from Louisville. After the Rolling Fork bridge was burned, Buckner, with a large force, was at Muldraugh's Hill, when Rousseau, hearing of it, advanced on him from Lebanon Junction, the men wading breast-deep, and holding their muskets over their heads to keep them dry, while the secession army made good their retreat toward Nolin Creek.

The country from Louisville to Bardstown Junction is flat, but the soil is said to be very rich. Shepardsville is the first station of any note you come to, and is rather a pretty little village, eighteen miles south of Louisville, situated on the banks of Salt River, a name famous in the political annals of our country. Passing Bardstown Junction, Lebanon Junction and Muldraugh's Hill, you come to Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin, a place of about 2,500 inhabitants, and celebrated as being the place where the Mat. Ward murder case was tried. In this town Hon. Joseph Holt studied law, and Mr. Buchanan plead in his early days. An old dilapidated building near the creek which runs through the town is shown the stranger as having been formerly occupied as a residence by President Lincoln, who was born in an humble cabin in LaRue County, only a few miles from the town. Ex-Gov. H——m resides here, and has been one of the leading Secessionists in Kentucky—his son, Ben Hardin H——m, being noted at the present time as leader of a band of marauding rebel cavalry. After we leave Elizabethtown we pass a number of small stations scarcely worthy of notice. At Bacon Creek there is a wonderful cave, which extends more than a mile under ground, and which contains some beautiful specimens of crystalized stalagmites and stalactites. As we near Green River the country becomes more broken, and the scenery less beautiful. Many wonderful limestone formations are found, and a large number of funnel-shaped ponds, denominated sink-holes, meet the eye. Soon more caves and curious springs appear, and as you near Cave City you are in the neighborhood of the wonderful Mammoth Cave, which is said to have been already explored forty miles beneath the surface of the earth. Near Glasgow Junction is the celebrated Rowlett's Cave, and a few miles further the Osceola Cave, which, though smaller, is scarcely less magnificent in its details than the Mammoth Cave. Bowling Green, which we have described in a former letter, Woodburn and a few small stations are passed, when we come to Sinking Creek Station. At this place there is quite a good-sized creek, of sufficient power to turn heavy machinery, which seems to issue from under a hill and runs about one hundred yards, losing itself again, to be seen no more. It is a wonderful phenomenon, and is supposed to be lost in one of those numerous caves which abound in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Franklin, a pretty town of some 2,000 inhabitants, is the next place of interest. It is said to be a Union town, and here a large American flag may be seen floating from the summit of the Court-house spire. We are now in Tennessee, and after passing through two long tunnels and a deep cut, we turn a sharp curve and come into Gallatin, quite a thriving place, well built, and pleasantly situated. This town is 156 miles from Louisville and 27 from Nashville. It is said to be a very strong secession place, but since our army has occupied Nashville a newspaper has been started professing Union principles. The people are, however, too well known to be trusted, and will, like many other Tennesseeans, bear to be watched. Three or four more stations are passed and we come to Neeley's Bend, the broad Cumberland appears, and in twenty minutes more the increasing number of elegant residences show that we are near the "City of Rocks." Five minutes more elapse, and as the whistle sounds you look out and see the peculiar dome of the Capitol. You are now at the terminus of the road, and, after waiting half an hour on the banks, enter a ferryboat and in a few moments are climbing the steep bluffs leading to the city.

The Kentuckian, to the stranger, is the embodiment of a courteous and whole-souled gentleman. He may be sometimes blunt, yet there is an honesty and candor in his manner that opens your heart to him at once. As a general thing you may rely upon him as a sincere friend, provided you do not deceive him—but should you do so, he is your open enemy. Not so with the Tennesseean—he is more reserved, more jealous in his disposition, and cannot be trusted as a friend. He may be courteous, but he has not that frank, open manner, so characteristic of Kentuckians. There are however in both these States some exceptions, for I have seen some Tennesseeans with as high a sense of honor as any one. The Kentuckians, however, are the most general favorites, and will wear the best upon a long acquaintance.

A Winter's campaign in that section caused the officers and soldiers of our army to assimilate with the inhabitants, and many a pleasant acquaintance was formed. In the rebel families of Elizabethtown were several very refined and elegant females, who would do honor to any society, were it not for their intensely rebel proclivities. Many of them (I am sorry to say it) have been the greatest firebrands in the Southern Confederacy, and all through the North, as well as the South, have fanned the flames of discord and treason. In Tennessee, they have been particularly instrumental in aiding treason in all its forms. To give you an example, I will speak of Mrs. ——, the hostess of Bell's Tavern, near the Mammoth Cave. Though a lady, apparently, by birth and education, the poison of secession has made her forget her sex, and it is said that, when Gen. McCook, with his Staff, visited her house one rainy night, for food and shelter, was turned out of doors; and when he, at last, got the servant to cook some ham and coffee for himself and officers, when the table was set she threw sand into his coffee and mud on the ham, so that he had to tie her up, to keep her from tearing everything in pieces, until he could get his supper. She is well known to the army, as she openly insults every officer and soldier she comes in contact with. But, for all this, she has been well treated, and not imposed upon at all. Even Gen. McCook paid for the supper given to himself and Staff, on the night mentioned above, the enormous sum of two dollars apiece in good United States currency. So much for secession women.

The doctrine of secession is nearly quenched. Nineteen in twenty of the five thousand rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas, in Chicago, tell us that they have been misled. They say that their officers told them the Lincoln men were coming to liberate their slaves, to kill and plunder, to abuse innocent women and children, and to acquire territory. They tell us they were taken from the field, from their workshops, from their houses, pressed into a service from which they endeavored to escape, to fight for what they knew not. They tell us that the men they voted for, for office, the men they looked up to as oracles, inveigled them in the net in which they are now caught, and most of them, I am satisfied, tell the truth. They have no organization, no arms, no equipments, and but scanty food, the members of this secession army. The whole country has been devastated by them, and if we conquer them we shall have to feed them, for famine must come upon some parts of the South. And this is secession. God grant that the eyes of the South may soon be opened to the evils of the course they are pursuing, for the end of this is yet to come.

W. B. R.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

The following extracts from private letters furnish some interesting particulars regarding the evacuation of Nashville by the rebels, and its occupation by the National forces:

Nashville, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

It has been so long since I heard from you, that I am very anxious in regard to all that concerns you and the family. I wrote to you about Christmas, and intrusted the letter to a gentleman who was on his way to Kentucky; but I have not had a word from any member of the family, except I——'s most kind letter, of Jan. 8. Before I answered this we learned that the Norfolk route was closed.

We have lived quietly and safely—personally, I mean—until the 16th of February, when the schools were closed, consequent upon the retreat of the Confederate army through Nashville. This retreat though attended with some disorder, at no time endangered us. Thank God, we lived in entire quiet and security.

The public school buildings were demanded for hospitals, on the 12th, and one of them, the Howard School, was occupied by the sick of the Confederate army; but before the others could be got ready, the retreat of the army restored the buildings to us. The Howard School building will probably be continued an hospital for the Federal army, in which case it will hardly be possible to carry on the schools advantageously in that part of the town. The authorities have shown a great reluctance to take the buildings; but the poor, unfortunate sick *must* be housed and cared for. No one not an eye-witness can form a just conception of the sufferings of the sick of a large army. I have done something, I hope, for these poor men in the hospitals, for the sick and wounded of both armies.

What shall be the retribution of the authors of such calamities, when the Judge of all the Earth shall have them before Him, and where none of their poor subterfuges will avail anything, or even be presented? Truly, then shall the "cause of the poor" people "be avenged."

The schools will be opened again on the 10th of this month. I cannot say, however, that much has been accomplished. The average attendance for the first five months of the term has been nearly 1,700 scholars.

The most singular feature in our late disturbances here, was the conduct of the mob. With an appetite for plunder, whetted by the distribution of a portion of the immense accumulation of Confederate stores in this place, they showed, on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22d, a disposition to plunder the storehouses forcibly. This was resisted by a few armed citizens, and finally the mob dispersed. The scene on Broad-street and on the square, on those two days, almost beggars description. A battle, between the mob on one side, and a few citizens, acting as guards, and some of Forrest's Cavalry, on the other, seemed for a time imminent. There was certainly some danger on those two days of the sacking of a portion of the city by its own mob, in the interval between the retreat of one army and the entry of the other. Among other things, they took it into their heads to distribute the State Library among themselves! Nobly did a few men work to prevent it, and they succeeded. The library is yet safe.

Not a single life was lost during the eventful week ending Feb. 25, so far as I have heard; and this amid thousands of excited soldiers, citizens, women and children.

Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

I inclose with this a letter which I wrote soon after the opening of the mail facilities between Nashville and Louisville. I withheld it for a time, but have concluded to send it.

We are very safe, at least for the present, and feel no apprehension. The most ridiculous stories, I see, are published abroad in regard to murders, &c., in Nashville, during the few days preceding the entry of the National army. Certainly there never has been such excitement among the citizens, nor such a complete overwhelming panic as was exhibited among the timid here, during the week ending Feb. 23.

Sunday morning, the 16th, was a cool, frosty morning, and people, though they expected the retreat from Bowling Green, and knew that Gens. Johnston and Beauregard had been in Edgefield for a day or two, were yet quiet enough, and on their way to church as usual. Suddenly "Governor" Harris causes it to be circulated that the city is to be surrendered, and that people must take care of themselves. He confirmed this, too, by frantically rushing to the capitol, bundling up the archives, and taking the one o'clock train to Decatur—the cowardly poltroon! Aspiring to be a leader in a revolution, and posting off before he had positive information of the approach of any enemy, and, as the event showed, when there was no enemy nearer than Fort Donelson! I confess I never felt safer than when officially notified that I must take care of myself.

Well, no words can describe the senseless panic of multitudes of women and feminine men. They rushed off with stuffed trunks and carpet-bags, in hacks, buggies and go-carts, with as great precipitation as if the pursuing troops had been actually on the bridges, and exactly nine days before the city was occupied. These nine days were days of great excitement, it is true; but I witnessed it every day, and, after careful inquiry, can hear of but one life lost, and that was the case of a Texas ranger, killed by a citizen, whom he had impressed to help load a train with meat. Numbers of citizens, and all manner of wheeled things

were impressed by the cavalry of the retreating army to assist in removing the stores to the depôts. Many horses belonging to citizens were seized by the cavalry on their own account. Many persons, too, of the baser sort, talked about burning the city, but the majority put it down.

We cannot but be thankful that we passed through it all entirely safely; you were scarcely more unmolested on Staten Island than we were in the "old homestead."

The more we see of war—and we sometimes here see some of its results—the less use there should seem to be for the horrible trade. The man who cannot now see the wickedness and folly of our politicians must be blind. Stand in the nauseous atmosphere of one of our hospitals, and look along the rows of emaciated, ashen faces, and ask yourself, "Did these people ever desire such calamities, or plan them?" We shall, one day, see the people avenged, before the gathered universe, upon the detestable agitators who have wrought these things. Some of them may escape now, but not then.

A SPEECH BY PARSON BROWNLOW.

On the evening of March 17, Parson BROWNLOW delivered an address to the citizens of Nashville in front of the St. Cloud Hotel. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I am in a sad plight to say much of interest—too thoroughly incapacitated to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? *Treason!* Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville *Whig* in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officer, who remarked, "BROWNLOW, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection." "Sirs!" said I, "before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die with old age."

Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise LINCOLN's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside Expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilege divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist; I applaud no sectional doctrines; I am a Southern man, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slaveholders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the Slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unrighteous conflict. Twelve Senators from the Cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their States dispatches advising them to pass ordinances of secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the day time, and unswore it at night. A short time since, I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors toward Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness, on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I hope to publish at no distant day. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal Army, my depression decreased, and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, secession is played out—the dog is dead—the child is born, and his name is JEFF. DAVIS, Jr.

My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard on the next convenient occasion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week.

ANDY JOHNSON AFTER THE REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

The Nashville *Patriot*, of the 18th, contains an impudent article, from which we quote a portion:

"On the 11th inst., one of the editors and one of the proprietors of the *Patriot*, in the absence of their associates, resumed the publication of the paper. * * * We knew, from the experience of independent newspapers in other cities under the flag of the Union, that we had little hope of being permitted to enjoy, unmolested, the liberty of speech which was once presumed to be the constitutional right of every American freeman, and were not, therefore, surprised when, on Saturday last, Gov.-Gen. JOHNSON, in an interview which he requested with the newspaper proprietors of Nashville, imposed upon them conditions more suitable to the Empire of France, whose imperial despot has banished a free Press, than to Tennessee. We need not state what those conditions were. Unwilling to be trammeled by them, we abdicate the tripod, with a scorn of servility which no power on earth can repress, and without an emotion of regret.

In conclusion, it is proper for us to state that our newspaper printing establishment has been leased to the employees in the office, and they will, so long as they find it profitable, publish the *Patriot* upon their own responsibility. Neither of the former editors or proprietors will have any further connection with its publication. We wish this point distinctly and emphatically impressed upon the minds of those who have read the *Patriot* in days gone by, and regarded it as an exponent of sound principle."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158½, 481, 484, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 456, 452, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 436, 298, 498, 499, 500.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2310, 4056, 4534, 5033, 5317, 5463, 5581, 5613, 5712, 5781, 5854, 5891, 6567, 6679, 6685, 6798, 6822, 6843, 6878, 6904, 7067, 7069, 7095, 7096, 7118, 7171, 7204, 7220, 7235, 7258. Jackson vs. Dreyer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3005, 3195, 2917, 1375, 1121, 1711, 1187, 1715, 1733, 1735, 1739, 1743, 1749. *Part II.*—Adjourned until to-morrow morning, March 29, 1862. *Part III.*—Nos. 1385, 797, 3047, 3049, 1755, 1761, 1765.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Consuls and their Co-Defendants—The State Courts have no Jurisdiction of Either.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

George P. Naylor et al. vs. *Francis A. Hoffman et al., and one other case.*—The particulars of the former of these cases were stated in the TIMES of the 18th February last. The facts in each are the same, and a statement of one is a report of the other. The plaintiffs in the former case, Naylor & Company, a mercantile firm in this City, commenced an action against the defendants, who were bankers in the city of Chicago, by issuing a summons and filing a complaint for money collected by them as the plaintiffs' agents, and which, as alleged, was not paid over.

The defendants being non-residents, an attachment was issued against their property here. One of the defendants was found within the jurisdiction of the Court, and was served with the summons and complaint. No attempt was made to serve the defendant Hoffman, or to compel his appearance. All the defendants subsequently appeared and united in a motion to set aside the attachment, on the ground that Hoffman was, at the time of the commencement of the action, Consul for the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha for the State of Illinois, and that he held an *exequatur* from the President of the United States. Pending the motion, however, the *exequatur* was revoked, and notice transmitted to Hoffman from the State Department, and the fact thereof brought to the notice of the Court by papers in opposition to the motion to set aside the attachment.

After argument, the Special Term denied the motion, and the defendants appealed to this branch of the Court, contending that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, for the reason that by the Constitution of the United States the National Courts have exclusive jurisdiction of suits for or against foreign Consuls. The respondents replied that this Court was not ousted of its jurisdiction over the property attached, or over the remaining members of the firm, by the fact that one member thereof was a foreign Consul. And even were that the case, it was insisted, the withdrawal of the *exequatur* removed all obstacles to the jurisdiction. It was also urged that the provision of the Federal Constitution relied upon by the appellants did not apply to a case of this sort, for that it would be subversive of public policy that the Federal Courts should have jurisdiction over all the defendants in an action, who would otherwise come within the jurisdiction of the State Courts, merely because one of the number was a foreign Consul.

The following opinion was now rendered in the case:

LEONARD, J.—When the attachment was granted, the defendant, Hoffman, was Consul for the Duchy of Saxe Coburg Gotha, for the State of Illinois.

It issued against the property of all the defendants. The Constitution and Laws of the United States prohibit the State Courts from taking cognizance of suits affecting Consuls.

It is thus apparent that this Court were without jurisdiction to grant process of any kind against Hoffman when the attachment herein was issued.

The question of jurisdiction must be disposed of according to the facts existing when the action was commenced, or the process issued. Being without jurisdiction, then, there was no basis upon which to incorporate it subsequently.

We think that the subsequent revocation of the *exequatur* of the Consul did not give validity to process which was before invalid.

We think the case of Valerino *vs.* Thompson, (3 Selden R., 576,) is conclusive upon the questions here involved.

The Court of Appeals then held that the Courts of the United States have jurisdiction where a Consul is sued with another person.

The Court in that case says: "The Constitution extends the jurisdiction of the United States Courts to all cases 'affecting Consuls,' and the Judiciary Act makes it exclusive of the State Courts 'in all suits against Consuls.'" That case further holds that, where a Consul and another are necessarily co-defendants, it brings the co-defendant within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, by unavoidable implication, (p. 582.) We think this decision of the first Court of our State must be considered conclusive here.

This action being against a Consul, the State Courts are ousted of jurisdiction.

There is no analogy between the contract of an infant, *femme couvert*, bankrupt, &c., and the contract of a Consul, when made jointly with others.

In an action against an infant, or *femme couvert*, on a joint contract with others, the name of such party may be stricken out, and the action proceed against the other joint contractors, because there never was any actual contract made by the infant, or *femme couvert*.

The contract of the Consul is, however, a valid and binding obligation, whether made jointly with others or not. There is no principle upon which his name can be stricken from the action, without disturbing the liability of the other joint contractors with him.

We are compelled to hold that this Court has no jurisdiction over this action, and of course, none to grant an attachment therein.

The order appealed from is reversed, and the attachment is vacated. No costs are allowed.

Justice CLERKE concurred.

C. W. Prentiss for appellants; John T. Doyle for respondents.

Alleged Fraud in Forming a Corporation—A Second Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Persse & Brooks Paper Works vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was tried early in 1861, and was stated in the TIMES of Jan. 19, of that year. Upon that trial the jury disagreed, and the cause now came on for a second trial. The suit is brought to recover a quantity of paper levied on under executions against the late firm of Persse & Brooks.

In 1857 the plaintiffs were incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, the corporators being the members of the firm of Persse & Brooks. In September, 1857, all of the paper mills and stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, which belonged to Persse & Brooks were transferred by them to the corporation; the members of the firm subscribed for nearly all of the stock of the corporation, amounting to about $370,000, and paid for it, as alleged, by the transfer of the property above referred to. In 1858, creditors of Persse & Brooks caused the property in suit to be levied upon, under the allegation that the obtaining of the charter of the corporation, and the transfer to it of all of the property of the firm, was part of a scheme to defraud their creditors, which the plaintiffs deny. Case still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiffs; L. B. Woodruff, John Sessions, and A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

How a Baker Bought Lands—Laches of the Purchaser in Respect to the Title He Accepts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

John Hanna vs. *John D. Dexter.*—The plaintiff claimed that the defendant transferred to him, in exchange for a bakery at No. 511 Canal-street, in this City, a bad title to certain lands in New-Hampshire, alleging that the defendant represented his title to be good, but averring that the lands belonged to the State of New-Hampshire, and *not* to defendant.

The defence was that the lands belonged to the grantor when the transfer was made, and it was argued on behalf of the defendant that, as the plaintiff was guilty of *laches* in accepting the title *without examination*, he was now estopped from avoiding the deed, on the ground that the grantor (the defendant) had no valid title. The defence also set up misrepresentations in respect to the bakery by the plaintiff.

A juror was finally withdrawn by the plaintiff, and the Court ordered that the plaintiff pay the costs of the trial within twenty days, or submit to a nonsuit.

J. G. Williams and Thomas Sader for plaintiff; Brewster & Lyon for defendant.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

The *habeas corpus* case of John Ireland and Alex. Matthews, arrested for selling liquor on Sunday was resumed yesterday morning, before Judge MCCUNN. As on the previous day, a large concourse of spectators were in attendance at the opening of the Court. Assistant District-Attorney WHITEHEAD stated that the prosecution were of the opinion that this was not the time or place to obtain a judicial decision upon the constitutionality of the State Legislature in reference to the Sunday liquor traffic—the proceeding being merely a writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of the detention of the defendants. To avoid, therefore, any difficulties that might arise out of the case, he moved that the parties under arrest be discharged.

Mr. Smith, for the defendants, while expressing his surprise at this backing down on the part of the prosecution, strenuously objected to this summary disposition of the case. It was true that important questions were involved in the decision of the case, and great interests were at stake, and all the more on that account was it necessary that a decision should be had. He knew of no tribunal more competent to give a decision in the premises than the one before whom the case was now pending. It was no more than justice to the large class of persons engaged in the liquor trade that the question should be settled, and they had a right to protest against the action of the law officers of the Government in thus staving off a decision upon a question involving their rights, liberties and interests.

Mr. Stuart, for the prosecution, disavowed the idea that they were actuated by any want of confidence in the tribunal before whom the case was pending, but like his colleague, he believed the present writ was not a proper proceeding under which to go into an argument upon the constitutionality of the Sunday Liquor laws.

Mr. Spencer, associate counsel for the defence, spoke with much warmth upon the course of the prosecution, which he characterized as an addition to the many outrages which his clients, and others engaged in the same business, had suffered at the hands of the law and its officers, particularly the "malicious Metropolitan Police."

The Court remarked that there was one question underlying the whole proceeding, which he felt it his duty to dispose of at the present time. He desired to know by what right the Police Captain disobeyed his writ, and kept the prisoners twenty-four hours after he had been served with the process. If the writ must be obeyed, he intended to punish the officer for refusing to do so. If the officer had the right to choose his own time to make out a return to the writ, then it was time that this Court and the other Judges throughout this City should know that fact. With regard to the question of the neglect of the District-Attorney to withdraw the matter from before him, he should take till to-morrow morning to dispose of the question. He did not believe that any body of legislators could assemble and pass laws to gratify one portion of the community which acted oppressively on the other. The plan of decorating policemen in disguise, and sending them around hotels, was a system which he disapproved of. If the officers saw a violation of the peace, it was their duty to enforce the laws against the violators; but whether this present case was such a violation, had yet to be decided. The present case could not be finished until the refusal of Capt. Petty to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* had been disposed of. He should therefore take the matter under advisement, and render a decision on all the points now presented, on Friday morning.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Williams vs. *Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company et als.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event, unless plaintiff within thirty days completes contract in all respects as required to be performed by 15th of September, 1861, except as to terminus of road, as to Fifteenth-street, and as to both buildings for the Company, and unless he complete the terminus of the road within thirty days after right of way is obtained and notice served on him, and Fifteenth-street within thirty days after grading.

Before Justice Barnard.

Belknap vs. *Camp.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Graham vs. *Stillings.*—Motion granted.

House vs. *Milter.*—Order granted.

Fox vs. *Draper.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Wilson vs. *Rbech.*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 27, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '68..Cou	95	300 N. Y Cen. R........	82⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	94	850 do........	82¾
2,000 do........	93⅞	50 do.......b10	82¾
83,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	94	300 Erie R.......b10	37
61,500 do........	93⅞	100 do........	36⅞
25,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	87	750 do........	37
9,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70...	98½	50 do.......s10	37
5,000 Ohio St 6s, '86...	100	50 do.......s15	37
5,000 T. St. 6s, '90..s10	57¼	11 Erie R. Pref........	60¼
3,000 do........	57¼	150 do.......s10	60⅛
3,000 do.......b30	57½	300 do........	60⅛
10,000 do........	57	50 do.......s10	60¼
10,000 do.......b30	57	50 do.......b60	61
10,000 Vir. St. 6s....s30	59¼	100 do........	60⅜
5,000 do.......s10	59½	10 Hud. River R........	35¾
5,000 N. C. St. 6s......	69	500 do........	35½
3,000 do........	68½	100 Har. R. Pref........	30¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s......	51¾	100 Reading R......s10	42
5,000 do.......b60	51¾	200 Mich. Cen. R........	55⅛
35,000 do........	51	100 do.......b30	55⅜
5,000 do.......s30	51	100 do.......s60	55⅜
1,000 do.......b10	51	100 do.......s20	55⅛
5,000 do.......s60	50⅞	50 do.......s7	55⅛
7,000 Cal. St. 7s......	86	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23
500 do........	86¼	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S...	47
1,500 City 5s, '98......	82	10 Panama R........	121⅛
1,000 N. Cen. R. 7s......	101	100 do.......s30.	121
2,000 N. Y. C. Bs., '76	102	50 do.......s30.	121¼
2,000 E.R. 1st M.Bs.'83	106	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	64¾
4,000 Erie R. 3d M. Bs.	93	150 do.......s10	64⅜
2,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	90½	150 do........	64⅜
1,000 N. I. 1st Mtg......	91	150 do.......b10	64¾
11,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	90¼	72 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	112½
1,000 M. C. 8 ₽ c. 1st m. s. f. con. bonds..	103½	350 Gal. & Chic. R.....	67¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1s. m.	46⅝	100 do........	67⅝
2,000 Han. & St. Jo. R. B	40	100 do.......s30	67⅝
5,000 Gal. & C. 1st M..	99¾	50 do.......s10	67⅝
35 Merchants' Bank...	95½	500 Clev. & Tol. R.....	45¾
5 Bank State N. Y...	87½	100 do.......s60	45½
60 Am. Ex. Bank......	89	100 do.......s30	45¾
6 Hanover Bank.....	76	500 do........	45⅞
7 Metropolitan Bank.	95	1000 do.......b10	46
10 Marine Bank......	100	800 do........	46
97,000 American Gold..	101¼	400 do.......s10	46
55,000 do.......b60	101⅜	600 do.......b30	46¼
100 Pac. M. S. Co....b60	96½	100 do.......b15	46½
109 do........	96¼	100 Chi. & R. I. R.....	55½
50 do.......b60	96¼	50 do........	55⅝
50 do.......s30	96	50 do........	55¾
400 do........	96	15 Chi. B. & Q. R.....	63½
96 Del. L. & W. R.....	83	50 do........	62½
6 Warren Railroad...	81	50 Mil. & P. D. C. R..	27
		50 do........	26¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	93⅞	150 Pacific M. S. C...s10	96½
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	93⅞	10 do........	96¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s.....	51¼	50 do.......s30	96¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. b60	48½	100 Erie Railway...b15	37¼
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B	90¾	15 do........	37
10,000 Am. Gold....b60.	101½	50 Erie Railway Pref..	60½
2,000 do........	101⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R........	35¾
25 Merch. Bank......	95½	50 do.......b30	36
10 Am. Ex. Bank.....	89½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S...	47
150 Canton Company...	14	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	64¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R...s60	46½	74 Clev. & Pitts R....	17½
625 do........	46	28 Clev., Col. & C. R..	112½

THURSDAY, March 27—P. M.

The Stock Market is ⅜@½ ₽ cent. lower on the Railway Shares, and ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. on the Government Stocks than yesterday, on the apprehension, if we are to believe the representation of the speculative sellers, that the *Merrimac* is to come out of Norfolk and destroy the whole of our naval fleet in Hampton Roads. There was no authentic news in the Street to the effect that the ship had even left Norfolk, but the prevalent disposition, particularly among the speculators for the fall, was so very strong that she would soon be out, and her work of destruction complete, that the effect upon the market was made the same as though these results had actually occurred. The utmost eagerness was manifested to put out contracts in New-York Central at 82⅜@82¾ ₽ cent. as against 83⅛@83¼ per cent. yesterday afternoon, and in Erie and the Western shares at a corresponding decline. On Cleveland and Toledo the dealings were again animated, opening at 45¾ per cent. as against 46¼@⅜ yesterday afternoon; then advancing to 46@46½ per cent., and finally closing at 46⅛ per cent. The Board of Directors of the Company met in this City to-day, according to appointment, and at once and unanimously declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months. The dividend is to be paid at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., on the 25th of April. Its declaration is accompanied by the following statement from the President of the Company:

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1862.

DEAR SIR: As sundry statements have been circulated as to the condition of the affairs of this Company, I deem it proper to state, that during the two years ending the 1st of May next, and since which it has been under its present management, that the floating debt has been reduced from actual earning about........$200,000
The sinking fund has been increased........60,000
There is cash on hand, and due on transportation........122,000

The April earnings, which are estimated at over one hundred thousand dollars, are yet to come into the present fiscal year, and will make the current year's earnings over one million dollars.

The net earnings after paying the running expenses interest on the bonded debt, &c., will be between six and seven per cent. on the capital stock. The directors have decided to pay a three per cent. dividend to the stockholders, on the 25th day of April next, out of the earnings on hand, at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., New-York.

The company after paying the dividend, will have more than a sufficient amount of good assets on hand to pay the balance of its floating debt, none of which has yet matured.

The earnings of the company have increased during the present year, ending May 1st, as compared with the previous year, over one hundred thousand dollars, and would have shown a much larger increase had the connecting roads East of our line been able to have taken the freight away as fast as delivered to them, which difficulty I have reason to believe will be obviated another year.

The company have not increased its bonded debt or charged anything to construction account during the two years, or increased in any way its liabilities.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN GARDINER, President.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation among the friends of the Company that their property is ennabled to return a fair income upon its earnings, and the more so that the resumption of dividends promises to be permanent. The sales of the Railway Shares generally this afternoon, were moderate, but no disposition was evinced by buyers to support the market beyond a few hundred Shares of each description. In Government Stocks there was less done than usual of late, and the business on Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks was also light. The following were about the latest figures, the market leaving off dull:

New-York Central..	82⅝	Mich. Southern......	23½
Erie........	36⅞	Mich. Guaranteed...	46¾
Erie Preferred......	60⅜	Illinois Central......	64¾
Toledo........	46	Missouris........	51¼
Rock Island........	55½	United States 6s, '81.	93¾
Michigan Central...	55⅜	American Gold......	101¼

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York........	93½	Mech's Bk'g Ass'n...	80
Manhattan........	125	Broadway........	125
Merchants'........	95½	American Exchange.	89
Mechanics'........	101	Bank of N. America.	92
Union........	92	Metropolitan........	95
America........	100½	People's........	80
City........	112	Shoe and Leather....	94
North River........	75	Corn Exchange.....	90
Fulton........	115	Continental........	85
Butchers & Drovers'.	109	St. Nicholas........	81
Seventh Ward........	110	Marine........	100
State of New-York..	87	Imp'rs & Traders'...	98
Commerce........	86	Park........	100½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64......	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₽ c.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	102	Chi. & N.W. firsts.....	46
Erie firsts, '68......	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	17
Erie seconds, '64......	100	Chi. & N. W., int. b'ds.	60
Erie seconds, '79......	101	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	40
Erie thirds, '83........	93	Lack. & W. bonds......	94
Erie fourths, '80........	87½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	102
Erie fifths, '88........	78½	Tol. & Wab. seconds..	47½
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	99	Galena & Chi. seconds.	98½
Harlem firsts, '69-73...	99½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f..	86
Mich. Cen. 8 ₽ c. '69-'72	96	N. J. Cen. seconds.....	104
M. Cen., n. f., 8 ₽ c., '82.	103½	Long Dock bonds......	107
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c., firsts	98½	Mil. & P. DuC. sec. pref..	57
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. firsts...	92	Warren Railroad......	81
Mich. So., 7 ₽ c. seconds	73	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds..	73
N. Ind. firsts........	91		

There is no change in the Money market. The rates are steady at 6@7 ₽ cent. The Exchange on London for Saturday's steamer is 111½@111¾ ₽ cent. The price of Gold is steady to-day at 101¼@101⅜ ₽ cent. The following are the rates of Exchange on the Continent:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₽ dollar........	5f.	6⅛c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₽ dollar........	5f.	3⅛c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₽ guilder........		42⅛c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₽ marc banco.....		37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₽ florin........		42½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₽ rix dollar........		81⅛c.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,464,026, including $207,000 for Customs; payments, $1,765,191; balance, this afternoon, $4,719,763.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.		DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	March 24.	March 17.	March 24.	March 17.	March 24.	March 17.	March 24.	March 17.
Philadelphia....	$3,355,000	$3,358,000	$1,048,000	1,050,000	$1,852,000	$1,791,000	$221,000	$229,000
North America..	3,437,027	3,564,005	601,046	602,313	1,816,389	1,863,898	282,614	256,212
Farmers & Mech.	4,528,367	4,565,032	1,114,730	1,116,208	3,219,137	3,283,064	292,750	294,970
Commercial.....	1,776,000	1,835,000	238,000	238,000	1,084,000	1,108,000	103,000	104,000
Mechanics'.....	1,995,000	1,915,000	232,565	233,200	914,466	914,439	99,395	101,585
N. Liberties....	1,613,000	1,663,000	361,000	361,000	1,113,000	1,163,000	77,000	75,000
Southwark.....	871,146	865,880	231,362	231,614	638,190	634,198	70,690	66,975
Kensington.....	662,659	661,717	135,210	134,957	666,721	652,490	142,685	130,450
Penn Township.	862,736	891,703	175,437	175,484	643,104	646,204	122,298	117,156
Western........	1,600,699	1,705,977	408,213	375,454	1,120,420	1,165,941	61,795	64,150
Man. & Mech...	1,257,200	1,225,235	156,960	151,315	618,905	600,870	167,520	157,335
Commerce.......	666,435	689,199	168,670	169,181	478,759	502,155	81,405	84,985
Girard.........	2,072,836	2,111,166	381,872	387,178	944,401	991,881	207,403	214,411
Tradesmen's....	478,378	506,027	192,670	194,120	388,336	416,787	75,334	68,762
Consolidation..	661,766	652,706	107,140	108,608	269,536	274,127	184,633	183,335
City...........	870,064	861,147	119,568	118,960	473,861	467,291	103,004	91,684
Commonwealth.	561,302	567,041	75,093	75,301	205,042	193,116	112,278	116,662
Corn Exchange.	636,000	586,000	101,000	102,000	364,000	346,000	90,000	75,000
Union..........	485,000	503,000	73,000	73,000	236,000	239,000	102,000	101,000
Total.......	28,350,615	28,723,835	5,915,535	5,897,891	17,066,267	17,253,461	2,707,804	2,632,672

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 17.	March 24.		
Capital Stock......	$11,970,190	$11,970,690	Inc..	$500
Loans........	28,723,835	28,350,615	Dec..	373,220
Specie........	5,897,891	5,915,535	Inc...	17,644
Due from other B'ks.	1,649,136	1,744,162	Inc..	125,026
Due to other Banks..	5,342,876	5,210,365	Dec..	132,511
Deposits........	17,253,461	17,066,267	Dec..	187,194
Circulation........	2,632,672	2,707,804	Inc...	75,132

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, March 22	$127,615,306	$97,601,279	$32,022,390	$6,260,309
Boston, March 24...	61,655,420	20,336,087	8,441,058	6,219,512
Phila., March 24...	28,350,615	17,066,267	5,915,535	2,707,804
Total........	$217,621,341	$134,993,633	$46,379,983	$15,187,625
Last week........	221,093,554	138,104,343	45,142,907	14,902,314
Last year........	207,804,285	125,218,904	51,141,287	17,168,649

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUPONS OF THE U. S. 7 30-100 TREASURY Notes, due April 1, will be immediately cashed at our office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 9,366 bbls. Flour, 1,031 bbls. and 1,798 bags Corn Meal, 893 bushels Wheat, 782 bushels Corn, 452 bushels Rye, 1,778 bushels Oats, 3,578 bushels Malt, 4,854 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,578 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 65 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in demand and is buoyant, at 28c.@29c. for Middlings, ₽ lb. Sales, 800 bales.

DRY GOODS—The miscellaneous public sales, to-day, were comparatively well attended, and all the desirable goods offered were sold, including a number of duplicates, at fair prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at drooping prices, but the demand has not been active, either for export or for home use. Sales have been reported of 10,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₽ bbl.

Superfine State........	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State........	5 35@ 5 65
Superfine Western........	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois........	5 35@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	5 40@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio........	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands........	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee........	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee........	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri........	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in less demand at declining rates; sales 900 bbls. at $5 60@$5 95, for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour continues plenty, and heavy, including superfine at $5 20@$5 30; extra at $5 35@$6 50 ₽ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl; sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day. The reported sales since our last have been confined to 28,650 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 15@$1 19½; White Western at $1 42@$1 47; Amber Western at $1 37; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, in store, on private terms; Red State, at $1 30; Amber Jersey at $1 37@$1 38; Red Jersey, at $1 34 ₽ bushel. Corn is essentially unchanged; sales 58,500 bushels at 57½c.@59c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 56c.@58c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₽ bushel. Oats are less sought after, including Canadian at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@38c.; State at 38c.@39c. ₽ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, at 80c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ₽ bushel; sales 11,300 bushels. Barley—Sales 4,700 bushels, including State at 90c.; Canada West at $1 ₽ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand to-day, at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, here; and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales, 950 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4½c.@5½c. ₽ lb. Cut Meats are selling slowly at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon continues in fair request at rising rates. Sales 1,300 boxes, at 6½c.@7¾c. ₽ lb. Lard is quite active and buoyant; sales 4,200 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c., ₽ lb. Beef rules quiet at old rates; sales since our last, 270 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₽ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₽ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₽ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 9c.@13c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₽ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 6c.@8c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 25, and East India, at $6@$6 50 ₽ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been pretty actively sought after, and sales have been made of 1,180 hhds., including Porto Rico at 7½c.@8½c., and Cuba Muscovado at 6½c.@7¼c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been in good request at very full prices.

TALLOW—Sales 56,000 lbs., part at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22½c., chiefly within the range, ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₽ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5½d.@6¼d., ₽ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₽ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 32s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₽ ton; Hops, ½d. ₽ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₽ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₽ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s.@25s., and by steamer, 35s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₽ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ₽ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₽ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; Oil Cake, on private terms; Tallow, 20s.; and Lima Wood, 22s. 6d. ₽ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia........	Southampton..	New-York....	Mar. 12
Edinburgh........	Liverpool........	New-York....	Mar. 12
New-York........	Southampton..	New-York....	Mar. 16
Kangaroo........	Liverpool........	New-York....	Mar. 19
Jura........	Liverpool........	Portland....	Mar. 20
Niagara........	Liverpool........	Boston........	Mar. 22
Bavaria........	Southampton..	New-York....	Mar. 26
Etna........	Liverpool........	New-York....	Mar. 26
Asia........	Liverpool........	New-York....	Mar. 29
Canada........	Liverpool........	Boston........	Ap'l 5
Teutonia........	Southampton..	New-York....	Ap'l 9
Borussia........	Southampton..	New-York....	Ap'l 23

FROM AMERICA.

Africa........	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch. 26
Caledonia........	New-York.....	Glasgow.....	Mch. 29
Glasgow........	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mar. 29
America........	Boston........	Liverpool.....	April 2
Edinburgh........	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 5
China........	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 9
Niagara........	Boston........	Liverpool.....	April 16

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at........5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

W. R. F.—THE ACTION DID NOT TAKE PLACE R. will return to-morrow. J. J.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,294, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 327, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped. D. FERGUSON, Cashier.
MILWAUKEE, 20th March, 1862.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, March 26, about 2 o'clock, in Broadway, between Reade and Prince sts., the sum of TWENTY-NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, current funds, as follows: 2 bills, each $500; 10 bills, each $100; 8 bills, each $50; and 25 United States notes, each $20. The above reward will be paid to the person returning said money, or in proportion for any part, by F. L. OAKLEY, No. 65 Reade-st.

FOUND.—IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, THREE sticks of ship timber; the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire of W. N. HOWARD, Huntington, Long Island.

AUCTION SALES.

B. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, WITH THE ENTIRE ELEGANT DECORATIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, At No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

Elegant rosewood and walnut parlor suites in French brocatel and reps, rich carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcase, lady's French secretary, elegant etageres, rosewood centre and pier tables, four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, Turkish chairs, magnificent mantel vases, paintings, bronzes and costly ornaments, with a complete and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, beds and bedding; dining-room in oak, rich China, silver ware of all descriptions, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house.

N. B.—HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND THIS SALE WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION, As the whole will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—EVERY ARTICLE OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th of March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious marble stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the furniture has been removed for convenience of sale, none but the highest quality having been admitted. Among the manufacturers are such as Marcotte & Co., A. Roux & Co., E. W. Hutchings, J. Herter, Pottier & Stymus, A. Vrede, H. Stony, Launt & Kimball, J. Meeks & Sons, J. Dessoir, J. H. Belter & Co., and others, being the richest and best sale of furniture ever got up in this City, viz.: Ebony and ormolu cabinets and glasses; rosewood, oiled black walnut, rich parlor suites, covered and uncovered, in various styles; walnut inlaid with marble bookcases; do. etageres, elaborately carved; hair mattresses, mirrors, &c.; dressing-bureaus, in every style; dining-room furniture, in oak and walnut; library do, and black walnut fancy chairs; secretaries, bookcases, centre-tables, every style; all kinds of bedroom furniture, patent refrigerators, dinner sets, bronzes, China and glass ware, and almost every other description of the best furniture in the City. Can be seen and examined until the days of sale.

Also, two rosewood billiard tables in fine order, all complete.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER IN PARIS AND FLORENCE, ITALY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, in the elegant residence No. 208 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., furniture, consisting of Aubusson, velvet and other carpets, carved rosewood suites covered in orange, satin damask curtains to match, real ormolu chandeliers, clocks and candelabras, Florentine Mosaic table, real Gobelin tapestry curtains, lace do., dining-room suites of rosewood, covered with moquet; fancy chairs, covered with satin damask; superb bedroom furniture, all made of bois de rose and mounted with ormolu, inlaid with rich painted China; rosewood suites, covered with pink satin; window and bed curtains to match, bois de rose secretary, rosewood bedroom suites, armoir a glace, carved black walnut furniture, large ormolu and plate glass, hall lamp, hall candelabras of ormolu, tapestry curtains, gilt swing glass and other costly furniture, without reserve. Can be seen on morning of the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION — ON SATURDAY, March 29, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange. By order Administrator of JAS. H. KIP, deceased:

12 shares Continental Insurance Company......	$100 each
32 shares Security Insurance Company........	50 each
12 shares Bank of Kentucky........	100 each
20 shares Hatters' Bank (Connecticut)........	100 each
15 shares Market Bank........	100 each
10 Park Bank........	100 each

Also, Long Island City, Howard, and Etna Insurance Stocks; Irving Bank, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, &c., at auction, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 7, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store No. 33 New-st., corner of Exchange-place:
1 Rosewood Piano-forte, (Chickering maker.)
1 Gilt-frame Mirror.
87 Hides, (dry.)
2 Bags Wool.
Can be seen at public store.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, druggets, suites of parlor furniture, bookcases, buffets, dressing bureaus, extension tables, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, sofas, lounges, marble-top washstands, kitchen furniture, &c.; office furniture, standing and sitting desks, stools, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, three rockaways, City-built, but little used; harness, blankets, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, March 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, recently received from Europe, and never before exhibited in this country, comprising the works of the following artists, viz.: C. Verbockhoven, C. Redig, Van Bemmel, De Grailly, Le Doux, Berghuis, Antoni, Deshayes, F. Vernot, Gambey, Wegener, Malbay, Vanartois, Vandenberghe, Weenix, and others.

AUCTION.—ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—The stock, furniture, and fixtures of the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken, N. J., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, March 28 and 29. Sale positive, and to commence each day at 9 o'clock A. M. Said stock, fixtures, &c., comprise all of the bar-fixtures, liquors, cigars, &c.; all of the hotel and kitchen furniture complete; also all of the garden fixtures and appurtenances, benches, chairs, tables, &c., without reserve. Term cash. JAMES E. SMITH, Proprietor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, gilt-frame mirrors, rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, mahogany chairs, in hair-cloth; dining-table, reclining-chairs, oval mirrors, toilet sets, hair mattresses, rockers, &c. Also, china, glass and crockery ware.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY opportunity to housekeepers and the trade. All the elegant furniture in No. 128 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., will be sold at public auction THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock precisely, consisting of beautiful parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, with cut-glass, China and silver ware, table cutlery, medallion, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 15.3 high, 8 years old, long tail, weighs about 1,200 pounds; suitable for cart or express; fast walker; can trot in 3½ minutes; perfectly sound.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine blackhawk mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, long tail, sound and kind; has been used entirely as a saddle mare, and also used in harness; sold only for want of use.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of fine furniture of all the usual varieties. Our friends know the style of work we sell. Strangers will please examine for themselves. Catalogues at sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a teacher, and also a financier, of high Christian character, with a few thousand dollars capital each, as partners in one of the most extensive and best patronized colleges in our country. Address, with references, A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO A CASH CUSTOMER, A fine business. The present owner has done a business of $20,000 the past year. Reasons for selling, other business occupies all his time. Inquire on the premises, of L. DEYO, No. 141 West 18th-st., New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON a leading thoroughfare in Brooklyn. Established 15 years. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE stock, fixtures and lease of the boot and shoe store No. 13 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; has been established for over 20 years. JOHN WHYTE, Jr.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,

From $25 to $50. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.

SALESROOM, NO. 609 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.

No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M. EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN RESERVOIR, WITHIN two miles of the Jersey City Ferry, 4,187 tons of pure Passaic Ice. Proposals will be received by JAMES R. THOMPSON, Jersey City. Terms easy to responsible parties.

DRY GOODS.

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES DRY GOODS

Will be sold at a less profit than ever,

AT NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,

To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.

TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the [illegible] of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original plan of doing business—buying and selling fine and [illegible] goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with,

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of "NEW BROOM BLACK SILK," which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in the country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.

150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS, PRINTS, TICKS, &c., AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES.

To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.

LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS.

In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.

CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES.

Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of Lewis, Haviland & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

LINEN GOODS AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway,

Will continue to sell, through this week, the balance of the BANKRUPT STOCK they have been offering so very low for the past two weeks, and which consists of the following articles:
Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linens from 30c. to 75c.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $5.
Table Linen, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Quilts, &c., &c.
PATON & CO.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE, NO. 623 BROADWAY. JUST RECEIVED, All the latest novelties for Spring wear, MANTILLAS, HATS, &c. M. & A. MYERS & CO.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family on the 29th of April and 1st of May. No children or nurses taken. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel, or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 102 Henry-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms opening on a balcony, to let to a party of four or five gentlemen, separately or together, or to two gentlemen and their wives. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Convenient to cars and stages, and but few boarders taken. No. 67 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON MADISON-AVENUE.—The entire second floor, 25x70, can be had unfurnished, by a party of the highest respectability, wishing a liberal private table, and the exclusiveness of a strictly private home, from the 15th of April until May, 1862. Address, with real name, D. D. D., care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

TWO LADIES DESIRE BOARD IN A private family or small boarding-house, where pleasant rooms can be had on the first or second floor; location preferred between 14th and 27th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Dinner desired in the middle of the day. Address H. A. P., Union-square Post-office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $30 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET—The entire third floor of house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS WITH full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel; or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, a large second-story front room, with one bedroom adjoining, or two if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITES or separately; with full or partial board, at No. 100 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 30 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate; a farm-house preferred. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 2,133 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, three small children and one nurse, are desirous of procuring plain country board until next October, within 50 or 100 miles of New-York, where the gentleman would remain but a portion of the time. Address, giving particulars, J. C. G., Box No. 4,203 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE INVALIDS, WISHING to live during the Summer or year in the country, with a physician, in a healthy and pleasant town on the Hudson, one hour from the City by railroad or boats, can find board, &c., under moderate terms. Address M. J. R., Yonkers Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. V. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL BARBIERE DE SIVIGLIA.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE HEIR-AT-LAW.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from Island No. 10 do not tell of much progress made in the reduction of the rebel position, though we may at any time, our correspondent intimates, be surprised with the intelligence of some telling blow delivered in the right place. A reconnoissance down the Missouri shore on Wednesday resulted in the arrest of three prominent residents of the locality, who made some important disclosures. Two thousand negroes, it appears, are employed by the rebels on the Island and shore batteries, forty of whom have been killed by our shells, beside sixty-five rebels, including two Lieutenants. The upper battery, as conjectured, has been abandoned, but the other shore batteries are being strengthened. The rebels, who are fifteen thousand strong, have removed their encampment out of range of our guns.

Positive intelligence has reached Fortress Monroe, through the medium of contrabands and deserters, that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* is fully ready for action again, and may be expected in Hampton Roads again at any moment. It is understood that several new guns of heavier metal have been placed on board of her, and she will be again accompanied by the steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, which have also been strengthened since the first encounter. The *Monitor* is expecting them.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, received in Washington last night, announces that a reconnoissance was made yesterday morning to Big Bethel, which was found to be occupied by about 1,500 rebels, who fled. The place is now occupied by our troops.

We publish this morning a number of interesting extracts from rebel papers which have come to hand, relating to recent events, and events likely to occur. The Richmond *Dispatch*, it will be noticed, is in tribulation about the rebel defeat at Newbern, and is in vain trying to account for it. The public, it thinks, will desire to hear something definite in regard to the panic and flight of the militia, and the conduct of some of the officers, and it believes that a full development will be made before many days. The rebel accounts from Island No. 10 are brief, but bear testimony to the effectiveness of Commodore FOOTE'S bombardment.

It is believed in Washington that the rebel army of the Potomac, or a portion of it, has made another retreat. On Tuesday smoke was observed in the direction of Warrenton, indicating the destruction of property, which always attends a forced movement of the enemy. If such a retreat has taken place, it is undoubtedly in consequence of the terrible blow struck on Sunday at Winchester. They can accept that as a foretaste of what is to come.

About a week since Col. CARTER, at the head of his regiment, which is now encamped at Cumberland Ford, made a spirited dash into Tennessee. Taking four days rations the regiment left camp on Monday, March 10, and went through the mountains some forty miles to Big Creek Gap, four miles above Jacksboro', Tenn., where they had a fight with the rebel cavalry. Two of the rebels were killed, four badly wounded and fifteen taken prisoners, among whom was Lieut.-Col. WHITE. Col. CARTER also obtained all of the tents for three companies, their camp equipage, and provisions, and some arms. Twenty-seven of the rebels' horses were killed and fifty-nine captured with seven mules and four wagons. Lieut.-Col. KELGWIN, of the Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, accompanied Col. CARTER and rendered most efficient service. Our only casualties were Lieut. MYERS and one private slightly wounded.

A letter has been received in Washington from Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, who is now in Nashville, stating that Hon. WM. B. POLK, who is a brother of the late ex-President, is there, and that Hon. WM. B. STOKES is expected. They will cooperate with Gov. JOHNSON in putting the machinery of the new State Goverment into operation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire whether there was any laxity on the part of any of the blockading vessels, and especially at Charleston. The joint resolution to give pecuniary aid to those States desiring to abolish Slavery was taken up, and Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, made a speech in favor of its adoption. A bill was reported from the Finance Committee to allow States to import arms free of duty. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered. Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment to appropriate $783,294 for the completion of the Stevens battery. This proposition was debated until the adjournment, and encountered considerable opposition from members representing constituencies distant from the seacoast. An amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, providing that payment to Mr. STEVENS shall be contingent upon the success of the enterprise, was pending at the adjournment.

In the House, consideration of the Tax bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and continued until the adjournment. Various important amendments were proposed, but no definite action was taken upon them.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to provide for the payment of the Canal Enlargement debt was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly amendments to the bill concerning the Erie Railroad were concurred in. The bill to regulate the use of public highways was passed. The New-York delegation made a report on the memorial of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, asking for the sale of certain lands on New-York harbor. They recommend the passage of a bill repealing the act of Aug. 17, 1860, authorizing the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and recommending the City of New-York to purchase the same. The report was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to transfer the sale of lands for unpaid taxes from the Comptrollers to the Treasurers of the several Counties. The bill to increase the tax on hawkers and peddlers was passed. The bill to amend the Assessment law was again debated in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported; after which Mr. BENEDICT'S bill relative to the appointment and duties of Commissioners of Jurors for Kings County, was taken up and debated at considerable length.

GENERAL NEWS.

A railroad train on the Northwestern Railroad, running into Chicago, was smashed up on Wednesday night, through the breaking of an axle, and ten of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry were killed, three seriously wounded, and a number slightly hurt.

The Hamburg steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, and Southampton on the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, having been detained four days in the ice. She reports having seen the brig *Calpey*, from Lisbon, bound to Newfoundland, which had been in the ice for eight weeks, and was still unable to extricate herself. The *Saxonia* could render her no assistance.

The Messrs. NEWCOMB, mill owners in Louisville, Ky., have just received from Nashville one hundred and forty bales of cotton, which they purchased before the war broke out.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered an interesting opinion in a case touching the jurisdiction of the State Courts of Consuls and parties joined with them in any action. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 18th of February, and now decided. The old case concerning a levy made on the property of the Persse & Brooks Paper Works, is again before the Superior Court, Trial Term, Justice BOSWORTH, on its second trial.

The Stock Market was heavy yesterday, and prices declined ¼@½ cent., in consequence of an apprehension of bad news from Hampton Roads. No change was discernible in the Money Market. Exchange on London, for Saturday's steamer, 111¼@111¾. American Gold, 101¼@101¾.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were moderate at essentially unchanged quotations. Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant rates. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Lard and Bacon, Sugars and Whisky were freely purchased. Resin, Teas, and Tallow attracted more attention. Limited movements were reported in Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Rice, Coffee, and Tobacco. The freight engagements were moderate.

Jefferson Davis and Garret Davis.

Mr. HENDERSON, the newly appointed Senator from Missouri, has signalized his *début* in the Senate by showing that one at least of the representatives from the Border States is able to appreciate the crisis, and to measure his duty. The President's Emancipation Message has proved indeed too serious a test for the patriotism of the Border State Members. A few of them, like Mr. BLAIR of Missouri, who acts in accordance with settled principles, have adopted the Presidential policy with enthusiasm. The greater number of them, on the contrary, array themselves boldly against the plan; some of them dare to impugn the lofty motives of Mr. LINCOLN; and there is a general agreement in the sentiments, that the proposed resolution is a more or less decisive interference with State rights; that it is a cover for the secret assaults of the Abolitionists; and if adopted, that it will become possible to discuss Slavery in Kentucky as we discuss a tariff or tax in New-York, namely, without fear of immediate evisceration. These results, such men as POWELL, and DAVIS, and SAULSBURY, denounce unreservedly; and they presume to threaten unspeakable alternatives should Congress venture a response to the executive suggestion.

The most careless hearer of these discussions cannot fail to observe the precise unison of tone in these Border State speeches and the speeches in the same halls which prepared the Southern mind for rebellion. The same willful misrepresentation of the aims and motives of the party which now wields the Government; the same disposition to excite the alarm and distrust of their constituents, and place them in open hostility to the administration; the same elevation of a local institution above the authority and value of the Union and the Constitution; the very same disposition to make their loyalty conditional upon their ability to rule the Government with the arbitrary and wayward petulance of spoiled children; all these points have the new Pro-Slavery agitators of the Border States in common with the armed rebels, whose characteristics have ripened into armed rebellion. But in other respects the argument inclines to the favor of JEFF. rather than of GARRET DAVIS. The former may have had doubts as to what was to be the fate of Southern institutions in the presence of a Republican Administration. It is possible, though not at all probable, that he feared Mr. LINCOLN might adopt some aggressive policy toward the rights of the slaveholders. Very certain it is, that the great body of the Southern people were moved to insurrection by apprehensions of Mr. LINCOLN'S supposed radicalism. The doubt and the fear adroitly played upon by the insurgent leaders brought upon the country those innumerable evils, which the President, assisted by a loyal people, is endeavoring to combat, and which the so-called neutrality of Kentucky has served so enormously to increase and prolong. But GARRET DAVIS and his fellows are in no doubt, and entertain no genuine apprehensions as to the Presidential purpose. The President has cleared up all obscurity about his position. He has assumed the most conservative ground. His message on compensative emancipation was as direct and emphatic an assertion of State sovereignty as the resolutions of 1798. It placed the right of the State to control its institutions beyond all question. If it had not done this in express terms, the form in which the proposed aid to the States was propounded would have defined the line between National and State authority sharply enough to satisfy the most rabid Calhounist, without at the same time approving any of those illogical and revolutionary inferences which secession has borrowed from the political Vedas of CALHOUN. The President has given to each State, in solemn phrase and sanction, the pledge that no interference with the right of a State to cast its domestic institutions in its own models can be anticipated or tolerated. It is impossible, without violence to common sense, to construe the tender of aid, when it shall be needed and asked for the extinction of Slavery, into such interference. If the Government were to resolve that if at any time Louisiana shall wish to remove the raft in Red River, such funds as she may need for the purpose will be furnished by the National Treasury, could any perversity of misconstruction make this offer a meddling with the right of a State to control its own affairs? Or if the President's resolution had proposed a subsidy to Kentucky, in the event of that Commonwealth deciding to erect a State Arsenal, or to repair the dams in Green River, or to reconstruct a few of the ruined railroad bridges, would these gentlemen, think you, be thus jealous and reluctant? It is palpable beyond cavil that whatever doubt JEFF. DAVIS may have traded upon in his Pro-Slavery agitation, the President's Message has left GARRET DAVIS none whatever. He and his Border State associates have deliberately entered upon the task of alienating from the National Government what loyalty is still left among their constituents, by a systematic misrepresentation and agitation far less excusable than that for which we hold the seceders to such fearful accountability, because it slanders motives in regard to which there is no possibility of doubt, and with extreme ingratitude turns with bitter reproach and hostility upon Mr. LINCOLN, whose fault, if he have one, has been too great long-suffering and tenderness for States whose tardy loyalty was more injurious to the cause of the Union than declared rebellion.

It may be as well for Messrs. DAVIS, POWELL and their abettors to realize at once the absurdity of expecting at the North any appreciable sympathy with their opposition to the President. They have selected an issue which will not surround them with a party. On that issue the entire North is practically with Mr. LINCOLN. So paternal and conciliatory is his policy; so gentle where he might justly be severe; so firm before all the headstrong impulses of Abolition radicalism, that our Northern people can only look with disgust and amazement at the unexpected attitude of the opposition. And while there is no doubt that upon the full restoration of the Union, these factionists will find allies and supporters in the rebel States, they will also find Northern sentiment far more clement toward the armed opponents of the Government than toward men, who so long stayed the hand of Government from protecting itself, and then appeared in its councils to repeat, in the face of light which the declared rebels never enjoyed, the same *rôle* of causeless and factious agitation and menace, which constituted the preliminaries and provocation of this wretched war.

Britain and America—The Tone of the Times.

The London *Times* draws from the late discussion on the blockade in Parliament, two or three conclusions for the especial benefit of people on this side of the water. The North, it says, will learn from it "how unjust was the suspicion that we took advantage of the *Trent* affair in order to obtain an excuse for liberating the cotton of the South." There is some truth in this and some error. We undoubtedly thought that the cotton was a temptation to England. But we considered the action of England in the *Trent* affair as springing far more from the hostility of her aristocracy to our institutions, which have been so long a thorn in their side. And we considered the want of cotton rather as a weapon used by this unscrupulous party to drive the people of England into the adoption of measures which would, they thought, secure the result which they desired, in the permanent disruption of this country. We do not see much in the debate to convict us of injustice in this suspicion. But we do see, and we heartily rejoice to see, that the efforts of this party are less likely to secure success than ever; that those who are in sympathy with us and our principles are stronger than ever before, and that the day may not be far distant, when the voices of malignant carping, and the whispers of unjust suspicion, will be entirely overborne by notes of hearty sympathy and good fellowship, and when even the London *Times* will join in swelling the chorus of acclaim which ever waits upon success. We already see in its columns symptoms indicative of this result. Who would have believed, three months ago, that we should find in that paper a confession that "nobody can deny the colossal scale, the multifarious plan and the exhaustive energy of the operations of the Federal Government?" The words sound strangely after the diatribes upon our utter lack of plan, the inefficiency of the means employed, and the inertness and incompetency displayed by us, to which we have been accustomed from that quarter.

But the *Times* further says that from this debate the South must be aware "that if they trusted to the selfishness of the great European Powers, they underestimated the sense of justice and fair play which characterized the people of England." To which we give our hearty assent, as far as the *people* of England are concerned. That was not the only mistake which the South made. They overestimated the influence of cotton, they underestimated the influence of their Slavery proclivities, and they very much underestimated the weight and influence of the National Government with foreign nations. On all these points they must now be aware that they have made a mistake. This debate will convince them that their hopes of help from abroad are vain. We have seen frequent expressions on the other side of the Atlantic of a hope that England and France might, by some means, be enabled to put a stop to this war. In our opinion this debate and its result have worked very powerfully to that end. It comes rather late, to be sure. If such a debate could have been had months ago, and such a spirit been displayed in Parliament, followed up by the newspapers in the same tone which they have now employed, the war would have been much nearer its end now, for one of its main supports, anticipation of foreign aid, would have been cut away.

The *Times* does not close its article, of course, without some little self-laudation, some little thanks to God that it is not as other men are; and so it enlarges upon the willingness of England "to abide by faith, honor, and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not only of wealth, but of the comfort and prosperity of a large and interesting class of our population." When we consider, however, that if England had determined not to "abide by faith, honor, and duty" in this case it would have been at the expense of a far more grievous sacrifice of wealth, comfort, and prosperity than could possibly arise from her present position, the *Times'* complacency seems not to have much basis. When a man's duty and his interest coincide, his line of conduct may be governed by considerations of duty alone, it is true, but if he be wise, he will not be too loud-mouthed in his professions of superiority to considerations of interest, and in "disclaiming all limitations of the kind."

The Pirate Nashville Again on the Seas.

The various and contradictory reports that came to us on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in regard to the fate of the rebel steamship *Nashville*, have now, apparently, brought-up with the fact that she was neither burned by the rebels nor captured by us, but that she has again escaped to sea. The story of her burning was based upon the fact that some vessel was seen afire in the harbor of Beaufort; but it has turned out that what was really on fire there was an old North Carolina bark: the story of her capture was predicated upon the theory that, as she had been seen by our soldiers to *run out* of the harbor of Beaufort, therefore she must necessarily have been caught by the blockading vessels which were watching for her. But the statement that she has escaped to sea has a firmer foundation than either of the others; for it comes direct from one of the blockading ships which she passed on her way out, and which, it seems, fired several ineffectual shots, with the hope of provoking a fight. The next, probably, that we shall hear of this audacious pirate will be, that, after coaling at some one of the West India Islands she has crossed the seas and entered the harbor of Southampton, which she left on her way hither only a few weeks ago. Whether or not, by way of diversion, she will burn a few of our merchantmen on her passage across, and carry their crews in irons into an English port; and whether or not, on her return to Southern waters—perhaps a few weeks hence—she will bring a cargo of Enfield rifles and rifled cannon, to be used by the rebels at some new Newbern, a very short time will tell.

The fact that, under the circumstances, this vessel was allowed to escape to sea, is another of the long series of National disgraces which we owe, not to our navy, but to the administration of our Navy Department. They have followed each other in such quick succession that one has been forgotten only to make room for another. It has become useless to lay complaints about the past before the Department, and of no avail to attempt to put it on its guard against impending dangers in the future. The Department was as well posted up about the *Merrimac* as were her builder and commander; or, if it was not, it was its own fault. It knew there were means at hand of destroying her or preventing her exit from Norfolk harbor; or, if it did not, it was not that such means were not pressed upon its notice by eminent and responsible scientific gentlemen. Yet, when, on that Saturday three weeks ago, she made her appearance in Hampton Roads, the functionaries of the Navy and other Departments at Washington were witless with panic. There was nothing better known than that the *Nashville* was in the harbor of Beaufort last week, and had been there for some weeks previous. Every one, at all events, who read the newspapers, knew it, (whether the Navy Department reads them we know not.) It is to be presumed, also, that it was known to the Navy Department that it was Gen. BURNSIDE'S orders to capture quickly Beaufort and Fort Macon; it was publicly announced on Tuesday last (what before was well known in private) that an expedition, under Brig.-Gen. PARKE, had left Newbern for that purpose. And yet, in the face of this fact, all that the Navy Department had done in the way of making provision for the capture of one of the fastest and stoutest ships in the world, commanded by one of the most daring of sailors, and manned by a crew of desperadoes, was to retain near the gateway to Beaufort the slow and unlucky steamer *Cambridge* and the sailing bark *Gemsbok*. Three or four days, indeed, after the rebel steamship escaped to sea, a faster National steamer arrived at Beaufort; but so far as the capture of the *Nashville* was concerned, she might as well have waited three or four years

What the next naval disaster may be, we shall all know after it occurs. The *Merrimac* is about to run out of Norfolk again; and, though the Navy Department assures us, with a solemn nod, that everything is in readiness for her, it must be said that the previous utterances of that Department have not been so strictly verified as to afford any great confidence in its present assurances.

NEW-ORLEANS.—The telegram sent from Washington last Sunday, in regard to the probable capture of the City of New-Orleans, has not yet been verified by any arrivals from our Gulf contingent. A Memphis paper has indeed announced that Fort Pike, which guards the passage-way from Lake Borgne to Lake Ponchartrain, was in our hands; but we have no news of any general assault on the works lining the shore of the latter lake, in the rear of the city, nor on those upon the river, below the city, much less of the capture of the city itself. It is not likely, indeed, that Gen. BUTLER would think it prudent to actually occupy a metropolis which, according to the last census, had a population of nearly two hundred thousand souls, with the small force under his command; and such a thing as bombarding or destroying the Crescent City is of course not intended. New-Orleans is known to be fortified in the most extensive and formidable manner at every direction of approach. If the rebel papers have not exaggerated in their description of these fortifications, there never was a city so strongly defended since mankind began to build cities. To reduce these works will require the labors of the mortar fleet, and of the naval and land contingent, for not a few days. Should we succeed in destroying and capturing these defences, and getting naval control of the river and the lake, we can then hold the city at our mercy, and give the Union element a chance to assert itself. It would not be at all surprising if the first decisive demonstration in favor of the Union in the South should take place in the greatest city of the South. If our mortarboats and gunboats succeed in forcing the passage of the river, it will also give us an opportunity of ascending its stream a few hundred miles, and making a combined assault upon Memphis and the great rebel army there, in front and rear.

Injured Innocents.

Mr. SPENCER'S appeal for "*justice*" to his clients, in the hearing before the City Judge yesterday, and for Sunday liquor selling generally, though it may have touched the sensibilities of the five hundred publicans present, had a very equivocal squint to outsiders. Poor injured innocents! Why shouldn't a Judge sit up all night to keep the baleful "*stars*" from untimely or ungentle shining on your *spirits?* Why interfere with the social enjoyments of some ten thousand citizens whose overflowing hospitality has a "latch-string out" for every comer, if he has a dime to spend? Why "decorate" policemen with citizen's dress, and suffer them to go where crime and drunkenness are bred, instead of keeping them in buttons, and on the chase for full-fledged criminals?

It *is* hard—to prevent men who make money in violation of the laws six days of the week from keeping at it on Sunday. It *is* uncomfortable to be taken from a jolly circle in the tap-room, with pockets full of "rocks," and heads full of "burrs," to herd with the victims of all this pleasant and profitable business for a night. It would be far more desirable to be "let alone," which is all that secession or Beelzebub ever asked; or, what is the same thing, to be taken directly before some of the judicial gentlemen elected for the very purpose of shielding from justice the traffickers in rum.

"Oppression," is it? So every offender against laws is ready to think, when he finds himself in limbo. Go to the poor, half-starved family, crouching in cold and darkness, under some tenement-roof, awaiting in terror the late coming of the father and husband whose weekly earnings are filched from his pocket for whisky in that Sunday-night dram-shop, and then talk of "justice" for the dram-seller. Go to the Alms-house, and the prisons, and the Collector's Office, and study the records there of pauperism, crime and taxation, and see what "justice" demands, and where "oppression" weighs. Go search the Police returns for light as to the influence on public peace and morals of Sunday dram-selling; and find out there whether fidelity to a sworn trust to "prevent crime" is an offence demanding of our Judges broken rest, and violated Sundays, to protect the injured innocents of the tap and the toddy-stick from the legitimate restraint of the Police.

While on this topic, suggested by the report in another column, we may allude to a fact which it will be well for the Judge and counsel in Sunday liquor trials to consider. They seem to think that the *sale* of liquor on Sunday is no offence, so that it be not "*public*." But the Excise Law of '57 expressly makes the sale a misdemeanor. The constitutionality of that law has been settled by the Court of Appeals, and all offences under it are declared misdemeanors. The rhetoric of counsel and the *dicta* of Courts cannot undo that. We trust the prosecuting officer and the Police authorities will persevere in their onslaughts upon a wholly indefensible and most dangerous business; and if any of our judicial officers wish to distinguish themselves by protecting and patronising Sunday rum-selling, they will, in becoming famous, run some risk of becoming infamous.

DR. HAWKS AND CONGREGATION.—The *Post* and *Tribune* have, with characteristic modesty, constituted themselves an ecclesiastical council in the matter of Calvary Church. Dr. HAWKS, it seems, after years of acceptable ministrations, has tendered his resignation to the vestry of that society. The motive is said to be a divergence of political sympathies, the Doctor, as a native of the South, hesitating in his support of a war directed against his Southern kinsfolk, while the congregation is eminently loyal. We are not aware that this difference has impaired the efficacy of the Pastor's labors. It has certainly not impaired the strength of intellect, the varied and thorough learning and culture, and the rhetorical graces which place Dr. HAWKS among the leading divines and pulpit orators of the country. He has not so obtruded his private political opinions upon his people as to give offence; a fact sufficiently manifested in the refusal of the vestry to accept his resignation. The step seems to have been taken purely at the suggestion of a too sensitive conscience, and upon the impulse of private reasons, that if made public would only add to the esteem with which Dr. HAWKS is regarded in the community; and the force and pressure of which can only be appreciated by himself. When, therefore, our meddlesome cotemporaries obtrude their advice they do so to parties who may reasonably protest against the impertinence. They know nothing of the motives animating the clergyman; they entirely fail to understand or sympathize with the devotion of his flock. And as a rule, the case of the diocese is so safe in the hands of Bishop POTTER, that Episcopalians generally will be willing to dispense with the oversight of these self-consecrated bishops *in partibus*.

THE COMING OF THE MERRIMAC.—A momentary panic was excited yesterday morning by the news of the *Merrimac's* readiness for sea. The story was necessarily untrue, for no amount of preparation can fit for sea a vessel so deeply laden that her ports are on the water's edge. That such is the fact we have the uniform evidence of those who watched the *raxzia* of the other day. Whatever mischief the monster is to do, will be done in Hampton Roads, where, warned at last, the Navy Department has made proper arrangements to receive and handle her. There is not the most trifling ground for apprehension.

"WHO IS MR. GREGORY, M. P.?"—In the article which we published yesterday with reference to Mr. GREGORY, M. P., we are informed by a gentleman whose name was introduced, and on whose word we place reliance, that many of the statements alluded to are founded on erroneous information. Lord DUNKELLIN was not so sued as there stated, and is in every sense incapable of any mean or ungenerous act.

POSTPONED.—The concert which was to have been given by Mme. DE VILLERS last night, was unavoidably postponed. It will take place some evening next week, of which proper notice will be given.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Return to Duty—The Railroad Bills—The Excise Laws—The New-York Harbor Defences—The Powers of Notaries Public—The Tax and Assessment Bills, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

A constant change from sunshine to rain, from heat to cold, from hail to snow, and *vice versa*—such a delectable compound of all weathers as usually makes up the delectable month of March—proved too much for your correspondent, and he was obliged to forego for a few days the pleasure of keeping you posted upon the doings of the Honorable the Legislature of New-York State. Now, however, he is able to return to his regular duties, and he hopes not to be compelled to relinquish his post again until the present legislators have laid aside their "little brief authority," and departed, each one to follow his own vocation and prove that he is willing to take the medicine he has himself prepared, or, in other words, to obey his own laws.

The telegraph has kept you informed of the substance of what has been done, and I need not therefore repeat. An attempt was made yesterday to move forward the Broadway Railroad bill, but it failed, and if the vote may be taken as any indication of its strength in the present Legislature, it will hardly get through.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, on the contrary, was moved forward, and made the special order for Tuesday next. This was done by the strong vote of 82 to 31. The New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company bill likewise failed to be put forward. The feeling, which was decidedly adverse to this bill at the outset, is now much more favorable, and if it can be reached, it will, I think, pass the House.

Yesterday, by a vote, the House made the Excise Laws a "special order" for the evening. Under the rules, however, in regard to the third reading of bills, owing to the large number awaiting this process, the Speaker announced that as the order of business. Three several attempts were made to lay it upon the table and take up the Excise bills, but they were all unsuccessful, and increasingly so, for at first the vote stood 36 to 33, next 39 to 33 I believe, and finally nearly 50 to some 37.

Mr. TRACEY called up the bill to defend the harbor of New-York, which was awaiting its third reading. Mr. SNYDER then moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, to combine therewith the bill he had offered for the public defence. In doing so he said that he had, in the afternoon, attended a conference of the Military Committee, and all those gentlemen who had proposed substitutes to the original bill, and they had, he thought, agreed upon a bill which would command the unanimous support of all the various portions of the House. Mr. TRACEY moved to amend the instructions to the Committee by making the appropriation for New-York harbor $500,000 instead of $300,000, and Mr. SNYDER accepted the amendment. His motion, as thus amended, then passed. Mr. PIERCE then reported, on behalf of the Military Committee, the bill agreed upon in the afternoon, and it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 97 to 33.

The provisions of this bill are as follows: $3,500,000 are appropriated for the purposes of the bill, $500,000 are designated to the defences of New-York harbor, and the Governor, Col. RICHARD DELAFIELD and A. W. CRAVEN are made a Commission to superintend its expenditure. The $3,000,000 are set apart to the general defence of the State; to be expended under the proper authorities of the United States, at such times and places within the State as they see fit. Provision is made for the reimbursement of these expenditures by the United States Government, and the Governor is authorized to enter into immediate communication with the General Government as to the mode and means of such repayments. To meet the appropriation the Comptroller is authorized to issue bonds at six per cent. semi-annual interest, to run for twenty years from their date, but liable to be taken up at any time when the General Government shall make the contemplated reimbursement.

The third reading of bills of no especial interest occupied most of the evening. The bill repealing section ninth of the act of 1857, making regulations for New-York Harbor, was laid upon the table on motion of Mr. MCMULLEN. The section ninth is a section added in the Senate, after the bill had passed the House, excepting the private wharves of Brooklyn from the action of the bill. Their owners have of late fenced them in, and so guarded them that they are a source of much inconvenience to the community at large, and this bill is simply intended to repeal the exceptional clause, and put them under the same rules as are applied to all other wharves. The opposition represented in Mr. MCMULLEN'S motion to table, comes from the owners, who wish to retain their exclusive privileges.

Considerable debate arose over the motion to recommit the bill enlarging the powers of Notaries Public. Two bills are on the files of the House, the one under discussion, allowing Notaries to take the acknowledgment of deeds and affidavits in the counties adjoining those where they reside, and intended to apply especially to New-York and Kings Counties, and a bill originated in the Senate, so amended by the Judiciary Committee of the House as to take the power of taking these acknowledgments and affidavits from all Notaries in the State except in New-York and Brooklyn. Both bills were finally recommitted to the Grinding Committee to frame a new bill covering the whole ground. The discussion arose upon the propriety of allowing Notaries to perform these duties. While all agreed that all their acts in this capacity heretofore should be legalized, there was a difference of opinion as to allowing them to continue them.

Mr. WHEELER, of Delaware, spoke forcibly in favor of it, contending that, as they were allowed to do it in the City of New-York, they ought to have the same duties in the country, to avoid confusion. He could see no harm to arise from it. Messrs. SPENCER and PIERCE opposed it, contending that it would have a bad effect upon the office of Justice of the Peace, which is already stripped so bare that it is difficult to get men of respectability to fill it. The final vote did not, as I could see, indicate what view of the case the House is prepared to take.

This morning, Mr. ALVORD moved to lay upon the table the third reading of bills, in order to take up the new tax-bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and changing the mode of making assessments throughout the State. The House refused to take it up until he had finished reading the bills on hand.

The Assessment bill was then taken up and discussed until 12 o'clock. Various unimportant amendments were adopted, and everything went on smoothly until Mr. NEHER, of Washington County, made an onset on the clause allowing an offset to be made upon a man's debts, as raising an injurious and unwise discrimination. Mr. NEHER was very strong, in his opposing positions. Mr. ALVORD sustained the same view to a modified extent, and supported his position at considerable length. At this time the hour appointed for the consideration of a bill in relation to appointing a Jury Commissioner for Brooklyn came round, and the House went into Committee of the Whole upon it. It seems that in 1836 a Commission was appointed to name a Jury Commissioner for Brooklyn, but no provision was made for putting a term to his office. They fulfilled their office, and appointed the present incumbent. Some of the good people of that city think him not the right man in the right place, and others think the office should have a limited extent. These two classes apparently constitute the great majority, and a bill was framed and presented, and reported favorably, to effect this purpose. The old Commission—their duties having expired with their appointment of an officer—are not retained in the new bill. Three good men are named, and men whose positions fit them to make the choice. Two of them by their choice by the people to their present positions, happen to be Republicans, and the cry was raised that the intent of the whole bill was simply to oust a man of one party and put in one of another. With this issue, upon a petty local bill, the whole Legislature of the State of New-York was in travail for two full hours this morning. After long debate, and any quantity of parliamentary filibustering, the bill was ordered to third reading.

The House then adjourned. It meets at 3½ o'clock again, to consider claim bills, and again at 7 o'clock to take up the "general orders."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 27.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the Masonic Library Association.

To provide for printing the calendar of the Courts of Record.

To provide the means for paying the Canal Enlargement debt.

To incorporate the State Convention of Universalists.

To incorporate the Newburgh Home of the Friendless.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bill concerning the Erie Railroad. It is now finally passed, and goes to the Governor.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to incorporate the Firemen's Savings Institution, New-York. It is the same as the Assembly bill.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charters of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, New-York, of the Hermitage Association and of the Long Island Railroad.

To regulate the use of public highways.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the New-York delegation, to

[illegible] whom was referred the memorial of the Commissioners of the Land Office, asking for the passage of a law authorizing the State Engineer to survey and sell certain parcels of land at present [illegible] in the reclaimed harbor of New-York, made an able-written report reviewing the charters [illegible] of the City, claiming the right of the City to jurisdiction over such lands, denying the right of the State to sell or grant such lands, reporting against the proposed bill, recommending the passage of a bill to repeal the act of Aug. 17, 1860, authorizing the sale [illegible] lands belonging to the State, and re-[illegible] the City of New-York to purchase the [illegible]

The report was referred to the Judiciary Committee for consideration and action thereon.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock. The entire session [illegible] in a discussion of the bill amending the [illegible] Law, so as to enable a majority of [illegible] under the gridiron charters to proceed to [illegible] of roads, which was lost—9 to 16. [illegible]

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 27.

Mr. ALVORD, from the Committee on Ways and [illegible], reported a bill to transfer from the Comp-[illegible] to the Treasurers of the several counties, the sales of lands for unpaid taxes.

The [illegible] Committee reported complete the bill to punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment.

The bill to increase the tax on hawkers and pedlers was passed.

Several private bills were also passed.

The Speaker named as the Committee on the mode of directing the National tax, Messrs. Alvord, Beadle, [illegible] and Tallman.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DARCY in the Chair, on the bill to amend the Assessment law.

The bill was gone through with partially and progress reported.

The House then took up Mr. BENEDICT's bill relative to the appointment and duties of the Commissioner of [illegible] for Kings County. It creates a Commission consisting of the County Clerk, District-Attorney and Surrogate as the appointing power.

Mr. PROVOST moved to strike out the proposed Commission, as it would consist of two ultra Republicans and one Union man, and leave the old Commission as it was, which, politically, was equally divided.

Messrs. DARCY, OGDEN and O'BRIEN spoke in favor of Mr. PROVOST's amendment, denouncing the bill as a political measure to secure the appointment of Republicans.

Messrs. TRACY, RAYMOND, MADDOX and BENEDICT favored the bill.

The Assembly met at 3½ P. M., and was engaged, up to the adjournment, in the consideration of claim bills.

The Evening Session was occupied in the consideration of the bill amending the Assessment Laws. Progress was reported and the bill made the special order for to-morrow evening. Adjourned.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. D'ANGRI, who is one of the few really great artists we have heard in America, will make her *rentrée* to-night under Mr. GRAU's management, in ROSSINI's delightful opera of the "Barbiere." The cast is otherwise good, and will, we are persuaded, fill the house with the most fashionable and appreciative audience of the season. To-morrow Mr. GRAU's brief campaign will come to an end. A fine gala matinée is provided for the occasion.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. HARRISON's Grand Musical Festival yesterday was a complete success. The morning performance was attended by about 800 people, and the evening by at least twice that number. The programme was so long and varied that we cannot even refer to it now. It is well to mention, however, that notwithstanding its length, it was carried out with a promptness and faithfulness which we have never seen equaled at a concert of approximate proportions in this City.

OPERATIC.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK returned from Havana on Wednesday in the steamship *Columbia*. His rapid visit to the Antilles was necessitated by a message from the celebrated millionaire MARTI, who, it seems, has just repossessed himself of the Tacon Theatre, and, desiring to have the best associate, wrote naturally for Mr. MARETZEK, who, in genuine energy and enterprise, is a head and shoulders above any other musical man in the Western hemisphere. The promise of this coalition is, that opera—beggared, degraded and vulgarized by ULLMAN—may once more raise its head in New-York. Mr. MARETZEK has *carte-blanche* to secure the best artists that money can procure in Europe, and this means simply that he will engage the finest company ever heard in America. The season begins later in Havana than here, and hence—if the prejudices and pretensions of the Academy of Music people do not stand in the way—we may hear some of the artists selected by the *maestro*. Six weeks of MARETZEK is worth a cycle of any one else. It is rather hard that a gentleman who has done so much for art (alas! if he had done as much for humbug how different it might be!) should be forced to go to Havana for kindly appreciation and support. but it is cheering, at least, to know that his indomitable spirit is appreciated somewhere. Whilst we have no place of regular operatic performance—for the Academy, let one day to a fire company, another to a gymnast, another to a wizard, cannot be regarded as such—we must be content to hang on to the skirts of Spain. We are thankful, at all events, that Mr. MARETZEK is likely to bring us back to a knowledge of what opera ought to be.

MASANIELLO AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night the opera of "Masaniello" was given at the Brooklyn Academy by Mr. GRAU's troupe, with the same cast as at the New-York House. Mlle. CUBAS and *corps de ballet* were announced, and in consequence, a larger attendance was secured than at any other representation. HINCKLEY, BRIGNOLI and SUSINI were in good spirits, and consequent good voice. With the exception of the wretched scenery and an inefficient *ballet*, all was as it should be.

The Wounded of Newbern in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's paper, on "The Wants of the Wounded Soldiers," sent me to the Park Barracks to contribute my mite, and I was glad to learn there that the ladies of our City were actively meeting the claims of our wounded brothers by giving them "aid and comfort."

I was forcibly reminded of your description of the barracks as to their unfitness, *in their present condition*, for hospital purposes. It occurred to me that, although differences of opinion may exist with reference to the propriety of the Common Council making an appropriation for defending the harbor, there could be, as it would seem, but one opinion as to the propriety of an appropriation, judiciously expended, for harboring the defenders.

Volunteer soldiers abounded when danger called, and volunteer nurses, male and female, will abound when suffering calls.

The soldiers were promptly organized to meet the danger; cannot the nurses be as promptly organized to meet the suffering?

The Sanitary Commission, it would seem, might arrange this, and enable us to evince active practical

SYMPATHY.

Surgical Aid for our Wounded Soldiers Returning from the Battle-field.

The Surgeons connected with the different hospitals of New-York and Brooklyn, and those who have served in those institutions as Assistants, as well as other Practitioners of Surgery, are invited to attend a meeting at the New-York Hospital this day (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock, to adopt measures for affording surgical aid to the wounded soldiers on their arrival and during their stay in the City.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Col. HARVEY BROWN, Fifth United States Artillery, has taken up his quarters at Fort Hamilton, of which post, as well as all the forts in the harbor, he is in command.

The following applicants for Acting-Masterships in the navy, during the war, have been instructed to report at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for examination in seamanship. Before receiving their appointments they will have to pass an examination in gunnery:

John Hanson, Brooklyn.	Oliver S. Ellis, Conn.
Lothrop Baker, Mass.	John N. Hudson, N. York.
Thomas Chatfield, Mass.	Wm. H. Townsley, N. H.
Anthony Smalley, Mass.	Thos. W. Williams, Balt.
Jos. Young, Jr., Mass.	O. H. Parker, N. Bedford.

The troops on Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island have not yet received their pay for the two months ending Feb. 28. This is considerably later than the usual time of payment.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, the frigate Roanoke hauled into the dry dock to be examined, [illegible] sent to Greenpoint to be iron-clad. The [illegible] gunboats *Somerset* and *Fort Henry* are under the shears, receiving their armament, which consists of [illegible] broadside and two Parrott guns, one on the forecastle and one aft. They will be ready to be commissioned in a day or two.

The Revenue-cutter *Corwin*, which has been lying at the Cobb dock for some time, went over to the Yard yesterday, and, after taking a 20-pounder Parrott gun on board, hauled out into the stream and will sail to-day.

Lieut. T. SCOTT FILLEBROWN is expected to take the place of Lieut. GEORGE H. COOPER, ordered to the gunboat *Massachusetts*, as Lieutenant and executive officer of the Navy-yard. Lieut. FILLEBROWN is a native of the District of Columbia, and has been in the service since Oct. 19, 1841. About fourteen years of his twenty-one years' service have been spent at sea. In 1857, and for some time subsequently, he was employed at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

The steam-frigate *Canandaigua*, just built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is ordered to be launched to-day. Five others, ordered at the same time as the *Canandaigua*, are on the stocks and progressing favorably. Their names are:

Lackawana, building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Ticonderoga, building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Monongahela, building at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Shenandoah, building at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.
Sacramento, building at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Smashed Up, with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry on Board—Ten Killed and a Number Wounded.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

An accident occurred at midnight to the special train from Janesville, with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry aboard, five miles from this city, on the Northwestern Road. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle of the sixth car, and in the wreck caused by the cars behind this one running into it. Ten soldiers were killed, three seriously wounded, and a number slightly. The names of the killed are:

Walter Snell, William Case, E. M. Burns, Co. G; Charles Briggs, Lucien M. Rossinau, James F. Palmer, Charles D. Hatch, Kasper Stone, William Davis, Co. A; also Hospital-Steward Clark, of Walworth County.

The seriously wounded are:

S. J. Edwards, Co. G; ribs broken.

Byron Wilcox, Co. L; both legs broken.

——— Tweedle; internal injuries in the left side.

Col. BARSTOW says there are about one hundred more or less injured, but able to continue with the regiment.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The Voyage Across the Atlantic—Detention by the Ice—The Brig Calpey in the Ice Eight Weeks.

The Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, arrived at this port last evening from Hamburg and Southampton, and makes the following report:

Left Southampton Wednesday, March 12. Had fine weather and light winds up to the 19th, on which day in lat. 47° 53', lon. 49° 24', passed several large icebergs. On the following day, (20th,) came between some drift-ice; stopped the engine, but having discovered that they were only small streaks, and not very heavy, ventured in it. Later in the same day the ice became more packed, so that we could only proceed at the rate of four miles per hour. All night often found free water, and hoped to be soon clear of the ice. On the 21st, however, the ice became so compact that the ship could proceed but very slowly. Saw ahead a brig under sail, about six miles distant, apparently in clear water. Attempted to get up to her, but the heavily packed ice prevented, and at nightfall was compelled to stop the engine. On the 22d started the engines, but could make but very little headway, and was obliged often to stop the engine in order to keep the screw clear of the large icebergs.

About noon of the same day a man from the above named brig came to the steamer over the ice, and reported that his vessel was the brig *Calpey* from Lisbon, bound to Havre de Grace, Newfoundland, with a cargo of salt, and that she had been in the ice eight weeks, and were getting short of provisions. The steamer was then about three miles southeast from the brig, but as it was impossible to get to her, as the ice was so heavy, and we could only go straight ahead, could render her no assistance. We made no more than three miles that day, and at night had to stop the engines again.

A strong southeast breeze sprung up during the night so that the next morning (23d) at 6 A. M. discovered the ice more open and could proceed; a dense fog was then prevailing and the brig could not be seen. She then proceeded on her course, and gradually came into clearer water. The speed of the engine was, however, slackened during the night. At 4 A. M. of the 24th, got entirely out of the ice, after having been detained in it four days and three hours, during which time a distance of about two hundred miles only was made.

The last part of the passage had strong westerly winds. The *Saxonia* behaved exceedingly well in the ice, and the only real danger was in breaking the propeller, which was only avoided by paying the strictest attention to the engine and stop it in time to keep it clear of the large blocks.

The sailor from the brig seen in the ice reported that they had seen three or four more vessels in the ice during the eight weeks. Capt. EHLERS expresses great regret in not being able to supply the brig or render them any assistance, as it was impossible for him to approach her.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—As Mrs. ROBINSON, of Tillary-street, was crossing Fulton-avenue, near Adams-street, yesterday afternoon, she was knocked down and run over by a heavily loaded farm wagon, by which she had one arm broken, and was otherwise severely injured. She was taken home by the Police. JOHN A. KENNEDAY had one of his feet badly crushed, yesterday afternoon, in a saw-mill, at the foot of North Third-street, Eastern District.

THE NINTH WARD HOMICIDE.—The case of Officer CONRADY, of the Ninth Precinct, who last week killed PAUL O'NEIL, while in discharge of his duty, and who was acquitted by the Coroner's Jury, was to have been investigated, yesterday, before Justice PERRY; but, as counsel were not ready, the investigation was postponed until Tuesday next.

A LIBERAL CHURCH.—The Westminster congregation in Brooklyn have an energetic spirit, even in these times. On Monday evening last they unanimously voted the indulgence of rest to their weary minister, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, and as unanimously subscribed the sum of $2,500, which entirely clears away the floating debt.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 19, 21, 26, 35, 36, 51 81.

The Honored Dead.

RECEPTION OF THE BODIES OF COL. SLOCUM, MAJOR BALLOU, AND CAPT. TOWER OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Sons of Massachusetts will meet at the Astor House this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to join in the obsequies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, of the Second Rhode Island, who fell at Bull Run, and whose bodies were recently disinterred. Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and Staff, will be present, and the Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh Regiments New-York State Militia, with all the officers of the Division, are to turn out. The Sons of Vermont and Connecticut will likewise join in the ceremonies.

Yesterday morning the following letter was received by Mr. STETSON of the Astor House:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

SIR: I am instructed by Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of State Rhode Island, to request you to prepare a suitable room for the bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, and Capt. TOWER.

I leave here this A. M. Shall arrive in New-York by Friday, second train from Philadelphia, if not the first. I have a guard of ten men, who will be on duty in the room with said bodies.

Gov. SPRAGUE and suite will arrive during the day, but, I presume, will himself advise you of his own arrival.

I will telegraph you from Philadelphia some time to-day.

Also, make preparations for transporting the bodies from ferry to hotel. Three boxes, each 24 inches wide, 7 feet 2 inches long, probably. Will have to have two teams, as they must not be placed on top of each other. Very respectfully yours,

W. H. P. KEESE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Commanding escort of detail from said regiment.

It is expected that the bodies will arrive here either at 10 A. M. or 2 P. M., to-day, and will at once be conveyed to the Astor House, where they will remain till to-morrow. when they will be taken to Providence.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 27.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for March 28: Nos. 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 26½, 27, 28.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 27.

FLOUR, in fair demand and at unchanged rates. WHISKY, active at 16c. BULK SIDES are active; sales of 600,000 lbs at 4½c. SHOULDERS are quiet at 3c. LARD, quiet at 7c. MESS PORK, nominal, at 10¼c.@10½c. BACON dull at 3⅜c.@5c. Exchange firm at ¼ ₩ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

FLOUR 10c.@15c. lower. WHEAT firm at 76c. CORN inactive. MESS PORK rather more inquiry, at $10 50. HOGS, dressed, quiet; live, dull and drooping. *Receipts*, 1,800 bbls., Flour, 4,400 bushels Wheat, 5,900 bushels Corn. Exchange and gold unaltered.

CHARITY LECTURE.—Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, Ex-Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will repeat, at the Cooper Institute this evening, his highly popular lecture on "Aaron Burr." Rev. Dr BELLOWS will preside.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP

Is the best in use for all family purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM's Museum has one incessant throng of visitors. And well it might with such attractions as Commodore Nutt, Hippopotamus, Whale, &c., and the splendid drama, "Sadak and Kalasrade." Afternoon and evening.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 786 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Virginia and on the Potomac, and letters from other divisions of the army.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER, VA.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Bombardment of Island No. 10. Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. The Advance of the Union Armies, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Occupation of Virginia. The Burning of Yorktown. The Opening Campaign.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents. The Blockade Declared Complete. The Debate in the French Senate. The Movement in France. The Greek Revolution, &c.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.—The Allies Negotiating and Advancing—The French Reinforcing—Terrible Explosion of Magazines in the Mexican Camp near Orizaba—1,300 Killed and Wounded.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN EVERY QUARTER.—The Successes on the Southern Coast. Operations in the Gulf.

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A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts, Stocks,
Suspenders, Socks,
Undershirts, Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Pea Ridge, CROSS-HOLLOWS, SUGAR CREEK, ISLAND NO. TEN, NEWBERN, WINCHESTER,
And all places made noted by the war, are MAPPED OUT PLAINLY ON H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE NEW COLORED MILITARY MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.
Battle-Fields and Strategic Places are indicated by red lines and dots.
BATTLE SCENES No. 2, A MAGNIFICENT COLORED SHEET, is ready. Size, 38x44 inches.
A specimen of either of the above mailed, postage prepaid, for 25 cents.
We have Ten kinds of War Maps and Charts for Agents.
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NO. 25 HOWARD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Genin's "CAMBRIDGE HAT," A DRESS STYLE FOR YOUTHS.
This fabric is strictly a novelty, an elegant, dashing, jaunty chapeau for youths of from 15 to 19 years of age. Such a crowning ornament has long been wished for by young gentlemen. "The Cambridge Hat" is not so decided in its style as the young man's hat, to which it is in fact a graceful introductory. It marks the distinction between mere boyhood and the commencement of the era of manhood, and the style is a happy compromise between that most appropriate to early youth and that best adapted to dawning maturity. "The Cambridge Hat" is not too old for the youthful heads it is intended to embellish, nor will it be thought that the heads for which it is intended are too young for such a hat.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, and imparting to it a most beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. Sold at 25 cents per bottle by all druggists.

Marsh Brothers'
RADICAL CURE TRUSSES, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages, cor. Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Ladies, Spring has come, and if you wish for yourselves and families Balmorals, gaiter boots and shoes, anklets, &c., good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' instruments for these diseases may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—BERFORD.—On Thursday, March 27, by Rev. A. H. Burlinghaur, LOUIS J. ALLEN, U. S. N., to MARY E., second daughter of R. G. Berford, Esq.

☞ Baltimore, Pittsburgh and San Francisco papers please copy.

FERRY—DUSENBURY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 122 West 38th-st., by Rev. S. S. Stocking, Mr. LUCIUS S. FERRY to Miss HARRIET DUSENBURY, all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, REBECCA, wife of James Allen, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. T. Williams, No. 689 Hudson-st., three doors from 14th-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, BEULAH HIGBEE, daughter of Dr. C. V. A. and B. Alice Anderson, aged 14 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, at the residence of her uncle, Edward R. Al Burtis, CAROLINA ALBERTA, only child of Louisa C. and the late Frederick W. Barclay, in the 5th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of her late father and his family, also of her uncles, Edward R. and Clement W. Al Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BELKNAP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 27, ALDEN BELKNAP, in the 82d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

BEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, CATHERINE M., wife of Andrew Beyer, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 28, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her son, Geo. H. Beyer, No. 72 West 17th-st.

BOEHM.—At Fresh Kil, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 26, HENRY M. BOEHM, aged 42 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock. The funeral services will be pronounced in the Methodist Church, Woodrow, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Chicago and Cincinnati papers please copy.

CASLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 27, JENNIE R. CASLER, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Casler, aged 3 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 28th inst., at the residence of her parents, No. 435 Myrtle-av.

CHIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, MONTIE BIRD, youngest son of Charles J. and Harper Y. Chipp, aged 3 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 111 Hammond-st., without further notice.

GALLOWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 27, ELIZABETH GALLOWAY, in the 60th year of her age.

Her friends, as well as those of her son-in-law, Charles J. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No. 29 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HOWARD.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, March 25, KATHARINE, wife of Rev. William W. Howard, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUNTINGTON.—In Pau, France, on Monday, March 10, Dr. J. VINCENT HUNTINGTON.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, ANNIE, youngest child of Thomas C. and Ann M. Lyon, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 126 Henry-st., on Friday, at 9½ A. M.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 25, after a short illness, MARY ANN, wife of James Murphy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 East 38th-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 2d-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

O'REILLY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 27, of scarlet fever, HENRY STOCKEN, only son of Bernard and Margaret E. O'Reilly, aged 2 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 256 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

RODGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 27, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIE, only child of Samuel and Eliza A. Rodgers, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 340 Bowery.

From pain and suffering now he's free;
His face on earth no more we'll see,
But, angel like, he lives on high,
A blessed spirit in the sky.

VAN DE WIELE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 27, HENRIETTE, wife of John B. Van de Wiele, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 West 43d-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, March 26, after a lingering illness, HOLBROOK, infant son of Thomas George and Lucy B. Walker, aged 8 months.

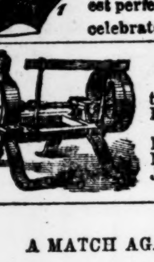
WOODBURY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 26, suddenly, FELIX T. WOODBURY, Esq., Counselor-at-law, in the 42d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Wilkesbarre, Penn., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 145.—March 27, 1862.
62, 43, 63, 37, 3, 48, 70, 17, 32, 71, 21, 39.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 146.—March 27, 1862.
5, 33, 15, 16, 29, 61, 9, 64, 20, 54, 73, 47, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 83.—March 27, 1862.
44, 50, 73, 9, 31, 11, 53, 12, 57, 13, 67, 6.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 184.—March 27, 1862.
73, 29, 17, 68, 59, 24, 72, 9, 26, 54, 56, 1, 63.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



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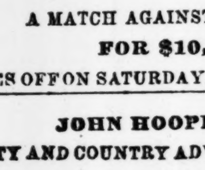
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



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FOR $10,000,
COMES OFF ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29. LOOK OUT!

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FORT HENRY
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Now ready. Same size and price as Leslie's Paper.
ROSS & TOUSEY, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.,
Wholesale Agents.

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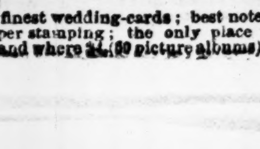
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Will give their personal attention, as formerly, to sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, During the season.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ADD TO THE FRIGHTFUL LIST OF steamers lost the *Spartan!* Capt. Hand and others lost. Remember the *Canadian*, which went down in thirty-five minutes after striking the sunken ice; remember the loss of the steamers *Hungarian, Austrian, City of Glasgow, Pacific, President, Indian, Columbia, City of Philadelphia, Humboldt, Franklin, Central America, Artic, Lyonnaise* and others. Over ten thousand officers of our navy, mercantile services, and passengers, that use the DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING GARMENTS will testify to their perfect safety and protection from drowning. These garments can be inflated in five seconds, and when worn cannot be told from like garments in ordinary wear. Salesroom of the Delano Life-Preserving Company at the Furnishing store of J. AGATE & CO., No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

24 JOHN-STREET. 24
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS,
FOR PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND THEATRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.
Manufactured, and always on hand, AT VERY SHORT NOTICE, AT HADFIELD'S FIREWORK AGENCY,
No. 24 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.
GEORGE PARSONS, AGENT.



WEDDING-CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

588 BROADWAY, GIMBREDES 588
The finest wedding-cards; best note-paper; most perfect paper stamping; the only place for artistic monograms, and where $1 (50 picture albums) are retailed for $3.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED,"
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific
REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges.

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Eruptions on the Face,
Flushing in the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,
Pain in the Back,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,
Wakefulness,
Trembling,
Hot Hands,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
—IS—
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE
OF THE
MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
WILL ACCOMPANY THE MEDICINES.
"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE "NOTICE."
WE MAKE NO "SECRET" OF "INGREDIENTS."

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, practical and analytical chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!!
AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
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☞ Physicians in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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TAKE NO OTHER.

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Possessing all the facilities for obtaining [illegible] by any other newspaper, THE SUN furnishes the [illegible] in a condensed form AT HALF PRICE.
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of THE SUN are printed, and distributed every [illegible] and even this large [illegible] is being increased [illegible] to day to meet the [illegible] demand.
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A NEW STEREOTYPING APPARATUS
is now used in the publication of THE SUN, and arrangements are in progress by which the facilities for printing will be so extended as to produce
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IN THE NEW-YORK SUN, OF MARCH 29, YOU WILL FIND ERIC'S FRIEND.

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'SDEATH IS A WORD WHICH ERIC'S FRIEND WOULD NEVER USE. YOU WILL LEARN WHY IN SATURDAY'S SUN.

FRIENDS TO EACH OTHER WE ALL SHOULD BE. TRUE AS ERIC'S FRIEND.

RATHER LOSE YOUR DINNER THAN LOSE ERIC'S FRIEND.

IN THE SUN OF SATURDAY, MARCH 29, IS THE STORY OF ERIC'S FRIEND.

ERIC WAS THE BOUND-BOY, AND ERIC'S FRIEND THE BOUND-GIRL.

NEVER HAVE THE BLUES WHILE YOU CAN READ ERIC'S FRIEND.

DID YOU NEVER HEAR OF ERIC'S FRIEND? READ THE SUN OF SATURDAY AND YOU WILL HAVE IT.

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THE SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF STORIES IS AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY, JUST COMMENCING IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.

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MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
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Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary. to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

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CASEY'S DIVISION.
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This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
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WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chamerbmaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; would have no objection to make herself useful; she is a nice girl, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 249 6th-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 East [illegible] floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing and waiting. Can be seen for two days with her present employer, at Union-place Hotel.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has good references from her former place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist with the care of children, or to do ladies' fine washing; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 22d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to help with the washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference from her last place. May be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., the first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or is willing to travel with a lady to take care of one or two children. Inquire at No. 732 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; understands her business thoroughly. Call for two days at No. 42 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A thorough cook, who understands cooking in every branch, pastry and baking; will also assist in washing and ironing. Also, a girl willing to go as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, &c. The best and most satisfactory City reference produced. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as above; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, either public or private; has no objections to the country; has two years' reference; can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; has the best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, games, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Please call or address No. 94 East 11th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and understands all kinds of baking; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good, plain cook; is a first-rate baker of bread, pies and biscuit; would take charge of a house for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 627 6th-av., near 37th-st., 4th story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce good reference in the City. Call at No. 32 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation; understands meats, soups, game, &c.; also, bread and pastry; is neat and tidy in work and person. Has good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook: understands her business thoroughly in all its branches: best City references. Call for two days at No. 386 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion; has no objection to the country for the Summer; does no washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT COOK WISHES A situation to cook, and assist in the washing; is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN IS WANTED, IN A gentleman's family, one hour's ride from the City, as first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as first-rate chambergirl and housekeeper; family is small, and keep a waiter-girl; no person need apply who cannot give first-class personal references as to honesty, sobriety, and general capacity. Address H. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands, meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages $9 to $10. Also by a thorough waitress and parlor maid; does the fine washing; wages $7; city or country. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have the best of City reference, and lived four years in their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 310 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, by a young woman with good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.; best of reference can be given.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO REspectable girls wish situations, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and mind children. Have the best City reference from their last places. Call at No. 58 Tillary-st., between Pearl and Adam-sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, by a highly respectable girl, who understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 43 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in the City or country, by a smart and tidy girl, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a good dairymaid. Has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would attend to the housekeeping of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or to do general housework; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No 233 Mulberry-st., near Prince.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 314 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to do family sewing or dressmaking by the day or week. Address No. 51 3d-av. Can operate on any sewing-machine.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker the work of a few private families, by the day; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 922 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to engage with a few more families, by the week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover and Baker's machines. Call or address L. J., No. 133 East 39th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to sew by the day; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Satisfactory references can be given. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general housework; has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEAT, ACTIVE widow, (English,) intelligent and every way qualified, has been accustomed to housekeeping for years, would take charge, or travel with an invalid lady; can give the most undoubted references as to capability, &c. Address COOPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation as lady housekeeper; she is well educated, and would be found very capable of managing and directing an agreeable household; a country residence somewhat preferred. Address, for references and further particulars, T. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; French fluting and finery. Has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Best references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 132½ 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, well experienced in washing and ironing, wishes to go out by the day, to wash or houseclean. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has lived in one family for six years; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 Jones-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse or servant in a family going to California; very satisfactory reference given. Please call at No. 86 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,819 Post-office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 82 Hudson-av., near Front-st., Brooklyn, in the baker store.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—AN American girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid or seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging. Has excellent references. Will go to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 23 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a child from infancy; can give the best of City reference for capability and trustworthiness. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress. Understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children. Is willing and obliging. Has six years city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing in the neatest manner, and all sorts of plain family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children, or go to the country or travel; good references. Call at No. 400 2d-av., fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting for children; has first-class references. Call, for two days, at No. 576 2d-av., near 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or seamstress and light chamberwork; has lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nursery governess and seamstress by a very respectable Protestant young person; can cut and fit, and operate on Singer's, and Grover & Baker's Machines. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, as seamstress and lady's maid; will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; is a regular nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is careful in each capacity; wages $7. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as waitress and to do sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; can embroider and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts. Good reference.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 102 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough waitress and chambermaid, active and tidy; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at AKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS APPRENTICE.—WANTED, BY A LAD, 17 years of age, a situation to learn machine making or blacksmith's trade. Address W. P. SMITH, No. 346 West 44th-st.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a bank or banking-house by a young man who has had six years experience in the business, both as book-keeper and teller; best of references given. Address, BANKER, box No. 133 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses; has lived in that capacity in this city for many years; has the best of reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety, &c.; has no objection to the country. Address S. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, married man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in the country and who is a good gardener, if required, as his reference will show. Address O. G., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; has lived in the best of families in England, also in this City; has the best of reference from his last employer; knows his business and willing to do it. Can be seen for two days, at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man; is a good groom and careful driver; for character, sobriety, &c., can refer to his former employer, where he has lived for four years. A note addressed to DANIEL, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man who is a steady driver and a good groom; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address M. H., box No. 203 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced and reliable man, (single, English,) in town or country; first-class references. Address B. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage makers, cor. 10th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUAtion as coachman, by a single man; best references; country preferred. Address T. J., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as coachman, or vegetable gardener, or would take charge of a farm. Call, or address No. 611 Greenwich-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has over eight years' City reference. Address M. N., No. 115 East 41st-st., or J. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant man, with wife and one child, a situation as coachman and groom, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country; his wife would take charge of the dairy and poultry. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place; understands his business well; can give the best of city and country reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address R. D., for two days, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener, who understands the care of horses and carriages and vegetable gardening; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability; a good man and not afraid of work. Address JOHN W., for two days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Good references given. Address T. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses in all its branches. Has the best of City and country reference. Has no objection to City or country. His wife would take charge of a dairy, or would feed poultry. Has only one child. Address R. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man late from the old country, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; prefers the country; can give good references. Can be seen or address J. R., at J. Disney's Saddlery store, No. 60 East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work, if required. He understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B., Box 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a competent young man; can give good reference. Call at or address Mr. STILLINS, No. 1,166 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—HOUSEMAID.—A GERman and his wife wish situations in the country, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as general house servant. Have excellent references. Address M. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a practical farmer, a Scotchman, to take charge of a farm; wife to take charge of the dairy, if required. Best of reference given. Can be seen at Mr. Elliot's seed-store, No. 27 John-st., for one day only.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as farmer and gardener, with some gentleman where he can make a home; wages not so much an object, say, $10; can give the best of City reference. Address THOMAS McDONOUGH, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an intelligent, steady, Protestant single man, who is a thorough gardener in every department of the trade, having lived for several years in some of the best places in the country; reference of the first quality; could also take care of horses on a small place; none need apply but those in want of a first-class man. Address E. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, early framing, of landscaping and planting, and the management of all kinds of fruit-trees, farming, and the care of horses; has good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address P. H., at Mr. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant single man, (Scotch,) who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in every department of the trade; is also a good groom and coachman. The most satisfactory recommendations given. A situation in a Presbyterian family preferred. Address E. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetables thoroughly; the best of reference from his present employer, where he has lived some years. Call on S. H. Meyers, Esq., No. 76 Beaver st., or address J. C., Clifton Post-office, Staten Island. Is married; no children.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, with a small family; understands his business in all its branches; the greenhouse, vinery, the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of City reference. Address H. D., for two days, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from last employer. Address A. W., at Mr. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, corner 18th-st., or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a thorough practical man, a German; has lived in some of the best places; understands forcing fruits of all kinds, flowers and vegetables. also hot and cold graperies. Best of references given. Can be seen for two days, or address CH. G., 523 Broadway, basement.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as plain gardener; is a good vegetable grower; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; good reference, if necessary. Call at No. 55 Christie-st., or address J. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as plain gardener; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, vines, &c.; good reference from his last place. Address M. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, with one child, wants a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Satisfactory references given as to character and capabilities. Apply to N. R., at A. Reed's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUation wanted by a German Protestant man, in the above capacity; is a first-rate driver, and a good plain gardener and farmer; has lived with some of the best families, which his references can show; is willing to make himself generally useful, and take a moderate salary. Call at or address No. 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER, OR GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a married man, with small family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; has thirteen years' experience in this country; understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; understands the care of horses, cows and poultry; has lived seven years in his last situation. Can be seen at Bridgeman's, 18th-st., corner of Broadway, or address H. SMITH, No. 62 Pine-st.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A SMART, ACtive, sober, industrious man, employment as porter in any capacity; is willing and able to do anything to enable him to support his family; is able to write and keep simple accounts; has been twelve years in last place; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; excellent City testimonials. Address Box No. 1,195, care of B. Lochard, Chatham-square Post-office, for three days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a young man not afraid to work. Address W., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single young man, who can take proper care of a vegetable garden; understands the care of horses, can milk, and keep a gentleman's place in nice order. Call at, or address J. H. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family in the City by a respectable steady man; has the best of reference, and will be found competent and attentive to his business. Any applications for 'L. B. will be punctually attended to for two days, at Mr. Corwin's grocery-store, 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the very best of references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address for two days, J. M., No. 820 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; has the best of City reference; will be found attentive in every respect. Apply for two days at No. 268 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., at the apothecary's, for W. E.

NOTICE.—A COACHMAN IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement with a respectable private family, or widow lady; he will find his own horses and harness, and bear his own expenses, providing they find their own carriage and would be willing to assist in purchasing the horses if required; he has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address a note to COACHMAN, in the care of John McCoy, North Orange, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANENT situation, (in some wholesale business preferred); is not particular about wages, and is willing to give his whole attention to his employer's interest; can come well recommended. By addressing a note to E. B., No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs, will receive immediate attention.

AN EFFICIENT SHORT-HAND REPORTER, experienced in every department of newspaper writing, would like employment for three or four leisure hours per day; terms reasonable. Address INDUSTRIOUS, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR $1.—A WORK ENTITLED "THE WAY TO Fortune," setting forth certain modes of making money, with a gift, will be sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of the above amount. No one regrets investing in it. All should have it. The gifts vary in valuation from 25 cents to $10,000, according to schedule carefully arranged. The large gifts are as follows: one of $10,000, one of $8,000, one of $5,000, two of $2,000, five of $1,000, ten gold watches, valued at $100 each. Address Secretary of Savings Book Company, Box No. 432 Fishkill, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; ONE who writes well and has experience. Apply, for three days, at No. 186 Pearl-st., up stairs, in the office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—ONE WHO IS honest, intelligent, industrious and obliging, and resides with his parents, may address THOMAS, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Salary, $100 per year.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—MAN AND WIFE wanted, English, Scotch or German, as coachman and cook; she must fully understand her business; he must fully understand driving, the care of horses, harness and carriages, also gardening; none but competent persons, and those having written testimonials from last employers as to character, ability, &c., need make application. Call, from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, APRIL 1, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid, waitress, and good plain sewer. None but Protestants, and those who have good City references need apply. Apply at No. 53 St. Mark's-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT STEADY WOman and a very good cook, with unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, before 11 A. M. or after 1 P. M.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED—ON A COUNtry place, a steady and sober man, who is a good vegetable gardener; knows about cattle and horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, with references and wages, GEORGE WILLIAMS, Box 611 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her duties; good City references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

A MAN NURSE.—WANTED, IN ONE OF THE surgical wards of St. Luke's Hospital, an experienced man nurse; also, an assistant in the men's medical ward. None need apply but persons of strictly temperate and cleanly habits; ability to speak both German and English would be a recommendation. Apply at the Hospital, 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—This establishment, duly licensed and kept by a gentleman connected with similar offices in the principal cities of the Old World, will be found the most suitable for those wishing to secure the services of servants of all nations. L. C. DE HOBEN, Proprietor, No. 175½ Elm-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMPEtent to take entire charge of a baby; must have good references, and be willing to go in the country in the Summer. Apply Thursday, before 12, at 98 East 15th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC DRY goods house. Commission to be paid on amount of sales. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-office.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—PAPER-MAKING hands wanted. Address Box No. 4,060, Post-office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY, an experienced teacher, wishes a few girls as boarding pupils, to whom a mother's care will be given, and thorough instruction in the English branches, Music, French and Latin. Number limited to six. Location near Mount Morris, and unsurpassed. References unexceptionable. For particulars address F. C. BROWNELL, Esq., No. 26 Howard-st., New-York, or call between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A private family in the City, where he can secure the comforts of a good home in exchange for the board and tuition in English and French of a young lady under 15, in an excellent boarding-school in Connecticut. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PLACE A BOY, 16 YEARS OF age, whose education has been neglected, at a respectable school on Long Island, where the rudiments of education will be strictly attended to. A comfortable home is required, and terms moderate; within 20 miles of Brooklyn preferred. Address circulars, stating lowest inclusive terms, N. E., No. 230 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, by an experienced teacher of classics, English and mathematics, where he could give lessons in payment, or part payment. Address J., Box No. 1,266 New-York Post-office.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Location retired and beautiful. Military drill. Charges moderate. Circulars sent on application.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of a Massachusetts State Normal School, a situation as teacher of English, Mathematics and Latin; he has been Principal of grammar and high schools for two years; can prepare pupils for college in the above branches; is a communicant of the Church, and can furnish the highest testimonials of his ability and success. Address GAMMA, Norwich, Conn.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENJOYED the advantages of an excellent education, experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address, at once, "Y.," Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, who has had some years' experience in teaching, both in England and New-York City, wishes to meet with an engagement; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music, and drawing; reference given from the first families in the City. Address G. L., *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her acquirements are English in all its branches; French and music, with the rudiments of Spanish and German. The highest references. Salary no object. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in first-class Classical and Boarding-schools, Seminaries, &c., and with the highest testimonials from last employers, desires to open a correspondence with parties wishing a thorough-going teacher in the classics, mathematics, and vocal music. Address Box No. 38, Riverhead, Long Island.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, and having good recommendations, desires to enter into an arrangement to teach the common and higher English branches, French, Latin, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of music. Address TEACHER, Amenia, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, AN engagement as resident or daily governess; she has been educated in Europe, and is fully competent to teach English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing; City reference given. Call at or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE in tuition, desires an engagement in a private family to teach two or three small children; would be willing to assist in the family sewing; references given; country preferred. Address Miss ROGERS, Station C, New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, Music and other ornamental branches, if desired, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS TAUGHT IN public and select schools for several years, wishes an engagement in a school in the City or country, as teacher of the English branches. Reference to last employer. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box 169 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. JAS. H. BARCLAY, CONTRALTO.—The term of engagement with the Madison-av. Baptist Church expiring on the 1st of May, is open to engagement to sing in a quartette choir from that date. For terms, address No. 438 Broadway, corner Broome, or No. 165 East 33d-st.

CHURCH MUSIC.—AN ORGANIST, SOPRANO and Contralto, of excellent qualifications, are desirous of making an engagement from the first of May next, either together or separately. Communications may be addressed to MR. WALTER, No. 166 West-24th-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, the washing and ironing for gentlemen or ladies, by the month or dozen. Has got stationary tubs and grass-plot. Has the best of city reference. Call at No. 1,383 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	101,850
Total Profits for 7 years	$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash	402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862	$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Holders of Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st of April prox., agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, by the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, O.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. 7.30
TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.
COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.
FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest will commence on April 1.
THIS BANK HAS $746,252 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862. }
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st. }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of April. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

$1,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR property which will insure the return of $4,000 within one month, as can be satisfactorily shown on an interview. Address E. G. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, with time and place of interview.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in my guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—QUARTERmasters' vouchers, and one year United States 6 per cent. certificates bought by RICHARD KINGSLAND, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS City property. Apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 22½ Exchange-place.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea district of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for
NERVOUS DEBILITY, TIC DOLOREUX,
NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION, LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY, LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS, HEADACHE,
And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of [illegible] for [illegible]. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair, Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 103 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE REmoved to No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S BEST BURglar and fire-proof safes, medium size, almost new. Apply at No. 75 John-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $11 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS:
No. [illegible]-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 155 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. [illegible] East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
[illegible]
Apply to [illegible] MACFARLAN, No. 150 East 10th-st.

TO LET—[illegible] COMPLETE, WITH ALL MODern improvements, in a good and healthy neighborhood, [illegible] 127th-st., Harlem, between [illegible] convenient to steamboats and railway [illegible] gas throughout; hot and cold water [illegible] two water closets; rent $250 to [illegible] water tax. Inquire of ANDREW [illegible], near 6th-av., or of JOHN H. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door from Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied by a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No. 60 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET IN BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN—A modern three-story brick house, in fine order, contains 12 rooms, store-room, lots of fine closets, range, gas fixtures throughout, fine grapevines in yard, and access to a large inclosed lot in grass; will be let low for one or two years to a good and careful tenant. Apply to W. DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to E. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD STYLE ENGLISH basement house No. 34 Hammond-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st., 50x116 feet, with all modern improvements; house 25 feet front; large garden, with fruit trees and grape vines in abundance. Will be rented low to a good tenant. ARTHUR LEARY, 87 Beaver-st.

ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET AND well-behaved family, in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plankroad, about 10 minutes' walk from Salterville. Stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Salterville nearly every hour during the day. Address or inquire of Rev. [illegible] L. STILLWELL, Salterville Post-office.

A NEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. Furniture will be placed at a low figure. For card to see house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 24th-st., in complete order. House [illegible] feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 20th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—CORNER OF JANE and West-sts., 88 by 225 feet, long established, properly fitted up and doing a large business; the premises will answer well for a lumber yard or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 27[illegible] and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND 29th-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st.; has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable houses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $800 per annum, or $[illegible] partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUTLER, No. 46 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 112 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 82 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, 28th-st., near Madison-square. Rent $[illegible]. Apply at No. 73 7th-av., before 12 or after 6.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE whole or part of a large building, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.—size of same, 50x100 feet, four stories—will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 2[illegible] 9th-av., or No. 250 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR and two adjoining each other on the second, of store No. 12 Old-slip. Also a suite of offices in marble buildings Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st. Apply to STEPHEN STORM, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., room No. 11.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 3d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

$400.—TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 286 West 33d-st., from 1st of May next, containing all modern improvements; can be seen on application. For particulars apply to F. S. EDWARDS, No. 93 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or M. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

BRICK SHOP WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The 3-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25 by 40, well lighted, with six-horse power steam engine. Rent, $400.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE PREMISES NO. 24 WHITE-ST. and the rear building, suited for light manufacturing or for an auction saleroom, being 36 by 50 feet, high ceiling. Inquire at No. 148 East 17th-st.

CROCKERY RETAILERS.—TO LET, AN old and successful business stand, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Inquire at No. 227 Grand-st., second floor, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, No. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of the house No. 203 Prince-st. Can be seen from 2 till 5. Water, gas, &c.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH-basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 12[illegible] Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNished, in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Address Box No. 4060, New York Post-office.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 33 McDOUGALL-ST., 3-story, will be let low to a single family. Call from 2 to 5 P. M., or on A. LANE, No. 88 John-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND floor of house No. 47 Fort Greene-place; gas, water and sewer attached. To be seen between the hours of 4 and 5.

TO LET FROM 1ST MAY NEXT—A CARriage-house and stable, on East 39th-st., one door from 5th-av. Apply at No 3 East 38th-st.

BROADWAY ROOMS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The upper part of store No. 866 Broadway, just above Union-square, to let. Inquire below.

STORE TO LET IN WILLIAM-STREET, No. 106. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET.
ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 20.—The house good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; one acre of ground tastefully laid out; abundance of fruit and shade trees; also, good stable and carriage house. The house is situated in the pleasantest part of the town, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Trains run hourly from foot of Cortlandt-st. For particulars, call on or address G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth, or WM. M. DAY, No. 19 Park-place.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at South Oyster Bay.
D. E. FLOYD JONES.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WILLIAMSburgh to rent low to a good tenant; first-class brick house, three stories, basement and extension, with modern improvements, in good order; fine yard and vines; best location, very near ferries. Apply to LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET—Beautifully located near the dépôt and boat landings, yet retired; 12 rooms, gas and water throughout; plenty of shade; a splendid view of the Hudson. Rent very moderate to a good party. Now occupied by owner. Address J. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A BROWN-STONE, three-story, first-class house, rent $660. To rent, three high-stoop, brown-stone houses, located on West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rents $480, $500 and $525. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FROM MAY 1.—A three-story and basement house to rent on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, in a desirable location, newly furnished, and in good order, to rent low to a desirable tenant. Address C. E. B., Box No. 2,268 Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Hudson near Irvington, for the Summer months. The air is healthful, the grounds spacious, and the view one of the most commanding on the river. Inquire of J. WAIT, No. 355 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three-story, high basement. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-ST. to let to a private family at moderate rent. Apply to BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 40 Union-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 86 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE and lot. The house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry, or will exchange for a farm within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad dépôt. Also three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 75 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone English basement house No. 305 West 22d-st.; has all the modern improvements; neighborhood very good. Price, with furniture, $11,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Rent, with furniture, $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-class house, in West 32d-st., near the 5th-av., one of the best situations in the City; the house has all the modern improvements, built in the very best manner, and in first-rate order. Terms easy. Address C., Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN furniture establishment No. 394 Hudson-st., five stories high, 90 feet deep. Is well adapted for the same, or bedding and carpet business. The store and basement let if preferred, the advertiser declining business. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE—The large and ornamental 4-story brown-stone front house, No. 16 West 22d-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot 27.3x98.9; house 70 feet deep. Can be seen only by permit from ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house for sale, eligibly located on West 43d-st., near Broadway; the property is now offered for $6,250, with easy terms of payment, and is remarkably cheap. If not promptly contracted for, the price will be advanced.
C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA.—A large house with 14 rooms and 28 lots of ground, good stable and a variety of fruit and shade trees; also, several smaller houses with and without stables. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY'S office, near the steamboat landing, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house, No. 293 2d-av., west side; also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Railroad Stock. $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE—ON 12TH, 14th, 26th and 28th sts. All at moderate prices, and with good titles. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERchandise or real estate, two brown-stone front dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from the Fulton and Catharine ferries. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO BE SOLD—A HOUSE IN 30TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av., three-story and basement; all modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire of CHAS. METTAM, architect, No. 429 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings; modern improvements; in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; also, new tenement houses in the 19th Ward. Inquire of WILLIAM A. JACK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—I will sell at a very reduced price, and on terms to suit purchasers, two very superior-built first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, in a first-class neighborhood. Inquire at No. 37 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—IN TROY, MORRIS CO., N. J., THE old country-seat known as "The Beverwyck." It was a frequent resort of Washington's during the Revolution. The house has been rebuilt, is two-story, and contains 15 rooms, some very large, partly furnished; a spacious courtyard in front, with its grotesque old trees, deciduous and evergreen; in the rear, a large and superior garden, with a variety of fruit; beautiful pond of spring-water adjacent—all conspire to render this residence one of rare attractions. A mail stage passes the door daily to Newark, fourteen miles; a fine road; railroad dépôt within four miles. Terms, with privilege of ice-house filled on premises, the almost nominal sum of $125. Address J. O. CONDIT, Parsippany, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad, and located in an exceedingly desirable neighborhood, where there is every convenience, and no nuisances of any description. Rent, $800. Price, $17,000. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Containing about 6 acres, (known as Joseph Benjamin, Esq.'s, place,) in Elizabeth City, N. J., South-st., opposite Broad-st., consisting of a fine mansion-house, all painted and frescoed throughout; has gas and fixtures, water and bathing rooms; also workman's cottage, carriage-house, horse and carriage, with one fine cow for the use of the place; a fine vegetable garden and great variety of fruits, valued at over $1,000. Will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 5th-av.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence near the village of Hackensack, N. J., with about 65 acres of excellent land. The house is new, with all the modern improvements. It is finely located, overlooking the village of Hackensack, and is within five minutes' walk of dépôt of railroad connecting with New-York several times daily. For particulars inquire of READ, GARDNER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York. The house can be let without the land, if desired.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or to lease, partly furnished, near Huntington, L. I., on high ground, with fine views and great privileges for boating, bathing and fishing, and remarkable for healthfulness; the mansion is filled in with brick, and contains 20 rooms, with a tower; it is about 35 miles from the City, and near a steamboat landing. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW Rochelle, situated on Centre-av., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY BASEment house in Flushing ¾ of an hour distant from New-York City by cars, six to eight times a day; nine rooms, with numerous closets; lot 50 by 130 feet; well stocked with fruits and flowers. Rent, $225. Inquire of S. R. SMITH, Flushing Dépôt, or C. TABER, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story, commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house, abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cultivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favorable terms. Apply to Mrs. LUSCOMB, on the premises, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN ISLand, eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and 600 yards from Eltingville railroad station, a house, barn and five acres of land; fruit of all kinds, water, all in good order. Also, a house on Bay shore—seven rooms, kitchen and cellar—¾-mile from station. Apply to J. P. FAY, South Side Post-office.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, only 15 minutes by rail, and 10 minutes' walk from Gifford Station. A good house with 10 rooms, with every convenience, and 8 or 9 acres of good garden land, salt-water bathing, and all kinds of fruits, together with all farming implements. Good barn, coach-house, &c. Apply at the jewelry store, No. 168 Chatham-square.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, containing parlor, dining room, library and kitchen on first floor, and seven bedrooms, good cellar, store rooms, pantries, &c. Also, stable and garden, and half an acre of ground; fifteen minutes' walk on plank walk, from Vanderbilt Landing. Rent $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

VILLA RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, with splendid views, for exchange or sale. Its cash cost was $4,500. Want a small house or unimproved lots in City, not exceeding above sum in value. M K COUZENS, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., owner, or C. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., agent.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the dépôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; outbuildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, with a large garden abounding with fruits of every variety. Rent moderate. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, or S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marbel mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to dépôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., a desirable residence; house with wing, each two stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; five minute's walk from railroad dépôt; one hour's ride from New-York by railroad. For further information, inquire of M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land; all the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within forty minutes of the City by railroad every hour; terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT FORDHAM, two cottage-houses; one having 5½ acres of ground, with abundance of fruit; the other half an acre of ground. Everything in good order, and within three minutes of dépôt. Apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2-story and attic house, in good repair, with large garden, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5th-av. and 4th-st.

TO LET—LOW, AT SING SING, THE PROPERTY known as the State House; the house is in first-rate order; contains 14 rooms; there is ten acres of land, stable, gardener's house and ice-house. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STAble, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—TO LET—A MODERN house, pleasantly situated in the village, with a good garden, and stable attached; rent $250; possession given April 1. JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL acres, suitable for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for six months, within a range from the City of from 60 to 80 miles, to accommodate a family of six adults and one child and necessary servants, with stabling for four horses. East side of Hudson River preferred. Address ROOMS Nos. 22 and 23, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO years, a fully-furnished country-house, (with stable, &c., within 20 miles of the City; possession wanted immediately. Address, with particulars, rent, location, &c., G., Box No. 211 Post-office.

COUNTRY COTTAGE.—WANTED TO BUY OR hire, a cheap, snug cottage, with access to open ground, pleasantly situated, within 20 miles of the City, for a family to occupy in Summer. Address, with full particulars and terms, P. H. V., Box No. 3,159 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA,	CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $160
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, March 29.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, April 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, April 12.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built, new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60, intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Hamburgh Turnpike, 4½ miles from Paterson, containing 168 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland, under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1½ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM OF 150 ACRES, 1 3-4 HOURS' from New-York, a few minutes' ride from Princeton, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; canal, steamboat, stores, schools, Post-office; excellent society; dwelling, outbuildings, very good; superior soil—all tillable; early, easily cultivated, and in fine condition; location unusually healthy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FARM, OF FROM 40 to 100 acres, for one year, with the privilege of five years and the privilege of purchase at the end of the term, at a stipulated price. It must have a good house and outbuildings, more fruit trees the better, be near a railroad dépôt or steamboat landing, and not over one hour from New-York. Address S. N., Station E, stating terms, &c.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. G. BENNETT on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A FARM AT RAHWAY, N. J., 1¼ miles from railroad dépôt, pleasantly situated on high ground, good buildings, a variety of fruit trees, &c., with 10 or 20 acres of land. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 21 ACRES, good buildings, plenty of fruit, at Bloomfield, N. J., half an hour's ride by cars from Jersey City; six trains each way per day. Inquire of BEEBE & HALL, No. 27 Beekman-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE DAIRY FARM in Trumbull County, Ohio, 161 acres, unincumbered; would exchange for a stock of dry goods, or for a brown stone house. Address A. W., Box No. 1,842 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

A COMPLETE SET OF FURNITURE, CONsisting of desks, tables, counter, stools, settees, glass partitions for private offices, gas fixtures, etc., suitable for a banking or insurance office, and in perfectly good condition, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 82 Broadway, 2d floor.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

I WISH TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, THE entire furniture of a three-story house, medium quality preferred; any party about breaking up may address a line to H. ARMSTRONG, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—FURNITURE TO LET.—A GENTLEman breaking up housekeeping would let his furniture for his board and washing. Address J. NELSON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NOTICE.—The Company will open on Monday in Boston.
ENGAGEMENT OF MADAME D'ANGRI.
THIS EVENING, March 28,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
AND TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) LAST AND GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that he has succeeded in effecting an engagement with the renowned Contralto,
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
who will make her rentree
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 28,
in Rossini's celebrated opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
Madame D'ANGRI in her celebrated rôle as Rosina; BRIGNOLI, Almaviva; MANCUSI, Figaro; SUSINI, Bartolo; BARILLI, Basilio.
Madame D'ANGRI will sing in the music-lesson scene, the ELENA VALSE, composed for her expressly by Signor Abella, and at the conclusion of the opera, the
CELEBRATED RONDO FINALE, FROM CENERENTOLA.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Carl Anschutz

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
The Company opens on Monday in Boston.
SATURDAY, March 29, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12.
LAST AND GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the Academy $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Ticket offices at the Academy, Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-st., are open, where seats can be secured without extra charge in advance.
SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. D'ANGRI.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF KELLOGG AND D'ANGRI, on which occasion will be produced Donizetti's charming opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
with Miss Kellogg in her admirable rôle of Linda.
Mme. D'Angri as Pierotto.
Brignoli as Carlo; Mancusi as Antonio; Susini as Pretetto; Barili as Marchese.
Last appearance in New-York of
Señorita CUBAS, Señor XIMENES and Corps de Ballet.
GRAND SPANISH DIVERTISSEMENT.
Between the first and second acts a
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
Pas de Manteaux, by the Corps de Ballet.
After which,
SIGNORINA ISABEL CUBAS,
Will dance her celebrated National Spanish pas seul,
EL OLE.
After the Opera,
COMIC BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
Jota Avajousa .... by the Corps de Ballet
La Galegada .... by Señorita CUBAS and Don XIMENES
Dance Comique, Des Galesca de Spain,
by Señorita CUBAS and Don XIMENES
Finale .... by the Principals and Corps de Ballet

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Début of Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, in
LA TRAVIATA.
Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON .... as .... Violetta.
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON .... as .... Alfredo.
VINCENZIO MORINO .... as .... Germond
With full orchestra and chorus under the direction of Herr Carl Anschutz.
At the request of many persons residing in Albany, Buffalo, Providence, &c., who have heretofore attended the performances of this troupe, and now stopping in the City, Miss B. will introduce, between the first and second acts, her much admired song of
CHERRY RIPE, in appropriate costume.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY,
Second night of Colman's sterling Comedy of the
HEIR AT LAW,
with the following great cast:
Lord Duberly .... Mr. Blake
Dr. Pangloss .... Mr. Mark Smith
Dick Dowlas .... Mr. Chas. Fisher
Zekiel Homespun .... Mr. Young
Stedfast .... Mr. Norton
Henry Moreland .... Mr. Reynolds
Kenrick .... Mr. Floyd
Cicely Homespun .... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Duberly .... Mrs. Vernon
Caroline Dormer .... Mrs. Sloan
SATURDAY, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of THE LOVE CHASE.
IN REHEARSAL,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,
and
SCHOOL OF REFORM.

WINTER GARDEN.
REVIVAL OF THE OLD SENSATION.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME!
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
CAMILLE.
It is now five years since, at this very season, Matilda Heron, appearing for the first time in New-York in this character, clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound, and won from the entire press of city and of country the title of the Greatest Actress of our time. Her personation of Camille was acknowledged as the most splendid exhibition of intense passion, and of the depth of earnestness of woman's love ever presented on the stage. Night after night, for thirteen weeks, the house was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds hung with terrible interest over the trials of the true but fallen woman, beautiful even in her fall.
Matilda Heron is still the same Matilda Heron!
Camille is still the same Camille!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sixth and last week of the
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA OF
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Elly O'Connor, (with songs,) .... Mrs. J. WOOD.
Myles, (with songs,) .... Mr. J. COLLINS.
Admission, 50 cents. Secured parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby st.,) 25 cents.
SATURDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. J. COLLINS.
On MONDAY, March 31,
For twelve nights only,
THE GRAND COMBINATION,
In a series of standard plays.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.
BENEFIT
And last night but one of the appearance of
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who will impersonate his great character of
MACBETH.
Supported by
Mrs. FARREN .... as .... LADY MACBETH
And the entire company, with all the original music.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SIXTH MONTH OF
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
WHALING VOYAGE,
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861, 1862.
The public rehearsal, (No. 13,) will take place at IRVING HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra tickets, 50 cents each. By order, J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

INTERESTING MATINEE.—MASTER DUDLEY WALLER, the young orator, only six years of age, assisted by his teacher, J. B. BROWNE, will give a matinée at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SATURDAY, March 29, 1862, commencing at 3 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Pupils and children 15 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, March 29, the great DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 625 Broadway. No one should fail to see these great works for the last time. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MADAME DE VILLIERS' CONCERT, which was postponed last night, will positively take place in the commencement of next week. Immediate notice will be given.

LECTURES.

GERMAN HISTORICAL LECTURES.
A Course of eight Lectures, in the *German Language*, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENINGS, 7½ o clock, in St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-st. The first lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY, April 1, by the Rev. F. W. T. STEIMLE; subject, *Pietism, and its Influence upon the Church at large*. Notice of the succeeding lectures will be given on the Monday preceding. Tickets for the Course $1. Single tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the door, on the evening, or of H. Ludwig, No. 39 Centre-st.; William Radde, No. 300 Broadway; J. E. Stohlmann, No. 24 North William-st.; Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt, No. 534 Broadway, and Christern, No. 763 Broadway. The proceeds are for the benefit of the German City Missionary Society of St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-st. THE SECRETARY.

AGASSIZ LECTURES.
THE LAST ONE OF
A Course of Six
POPULAR LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY, WILL BE DELIVERED BY
PROF. AGASSIZ, AT IRVING HALL,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 P. M. Single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the principal book-stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

A TRIP TO MANASSAS.—THE REV DR. BELLOWS will give a charity lecture, at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock, describing a personal visit to Centreville and Manassas, immediately after their evacuation, and exhibit a few trophies from the field; tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at D. Appleton's book-store, Broadway; J. S. Miller, No. 523 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Chas. C. Simpson, No. 89 East 2[illegible]d-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LECTURE.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Aaron Burr*, at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 28th inst. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preside. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the principal music-stores in Broadway; and at the door on the evening of lecture.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,
by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.
The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.
Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY POSITIVELY
but one of that mysterious creature, the
WHAT IS IT?
He closes his engagement next Saturday, and will never again be seen in New-York.
LAST WEEK
but one of that wonderful and most extraordinary
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
or River Horse, from the River Nile, in Egypt.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH,
of which Job says, chapter [illegible]
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."
He is the only real amphibious animal ever exhibited.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD!
He closes his engagement at the Museum
On SATURDAY, April 5, inst.,
and will never be seen in New-York after that date.
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
THE $30,000 NUTT,
the merest atom of humanity living, is also visible at all hours. He sings patriotic and comic songs, dances the Schottische and "Sailor's Hornpipe," and gives the celebrated
GRECIAN STATUES.
Also, to be seen without extra charge,
THE LIVING WHALE [illegible]
from he Northern Seas, the Leviathan of the Great Deep.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION.
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
the largest ever captured alive.
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Mary Kelly .... Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady .... Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy .... Mr. Waller

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of [illegible]-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
THOS. H. McMANUS, ROBERT McGINNIS, MICHAEL FALIHEE, } Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, JAMES WOODS, PATRICK T. CARNEY, } Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 2[illegible], 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office (No. 6 State-st.) until 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 29th inst., for supplying articles of Lumber for use of this Department, viz.:
60,000 feet 2-inch merchantable White Pine Plank.
25,000 feet merchantable Hemlock Boards.
6,000 feet 3x4 merchantable Hemlock Joist.
5,000 feet 4x4 Pine or Spruce Scantling.
Bidders will be required to deliver the lumber alongside of such vessel as may be employed to transport it, which vessel will be sent as near to the place from which the lumber is to be delivered as practicable. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per thousand feet for which they will furnish the lumber, payable in such funds as may be provided by the Government, and indorse their communications, "Proposals for Lumber."
[illegible] TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for [illegible] horns—to be delivered during the year ending [illegible] 1862. Samples can be seen at the office of the [illegible] Hide and Melting Association, corner [illegible]-st. and [illegible], New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGLAND.
IN CHANCERY.
IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, absent beyond the seas; and in the matter of the 38th George 3d, Chap. 53:
The said JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, a legatee under the will of Ann Youle, wife of John Youle, of No. 18 Kensington Gore, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1857, and also a legatee under the will of the said John Youle, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1858, is, if living, or his issue, if he died leaving issue in the life-time of the said John Youle or the said Ann Youle respectively, or the legal personal representatives of the said Joseph Sharrad Woods, if he died subsequently thereto, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of June, 1862, to come in and claim the said legacies at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex.
The said Joseph Sharrad Woods left London for New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of November, 1840, and his then occupation was that of a Commercial Traveler.
Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1862.
ROBERT W. PEAKE, Ch. Clerk.
N. S. E. STEINBERG, Solicitor for the Petitioner, ROBERT WOODS, No. 61 Watling-st., London.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

FOR SALE—TWO DARK BAY PONIES, 13 hands high, perfectly gentle in double or single harness. Can be seen at Hawthorne's livery stable, corner of 28th-st. and 7th-av. Likewise a two-seated wagon and double harness; belongs with the ponies. GEO. W. SEE.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE OF 100 HORSE-power; also, 4 horse engine, a donkey-engine, a planing machine, drilling machine, 2 tubular boilers, 1 cylinder boiler, with flue; a quantity of belting, shafting, pullies, 4 carts, 100 wheelbarrows, and other articles used in brick-making; also a quantity of brick used in the kilns. The property can be seen on the brick yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Inquire of BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 6[illegible] Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—Not less than 25 horse power or more than 40; new or one that has been used but a short time. Address R. E. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

R. S. DAYTON, COLLECTOR AND REAL Estate Broker, No. 188 Orchard-st. Recent and long-standing claims collected in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and vicinity. Communications by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN, N. C.

Another Shock to Confederate Confidence.

Reports of the Battle at Island Ten.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN, N. C.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 24.

We had an interview last evening with Mr. C. W. HARWOOD, who left High Point, N. C., (where he met the train from Goldsborough,) at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He had excellent opportunities of learning the facts in regard to the attack upon Newbern, and, since affairs have become quieted down to some extent, it seems to be admitted on all hands that the first representations made by parties who fled in the general panic were greatly exaggerated. Indeed, it is believed that the strength of the attacking force has been considerably overrated, and we are unable to understand why, under such circumstances, a more determined effort was not made to prevent the disaster. The fight on Friday was of very brief duration, and the result shows that the artillerymen sustained the brunt of the battle, and suffered severely. The public will desire to hear something definite in regard to the panic and flight of the militia, and the conduct of some of the officers, and we believe that full developments will be made before many days.

The troops fell back to Tuscarora, 10 miles from Newbern, where, it is understood, they will make a stand. Gen. GATLIN was indisposed at the time of the fight, and the command devolved upon Gen. L. O'B. BRANCH. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners has dwindled down to about *three hundred*. Most of the commissary stores at Newbern were destroyed.

"LATHAM'S Battery," which was much cut up during the engagement, was, we understand, composed of North Carolina troops. Many have mistaken it for a Virginia company of the same name.

We learn from Mr. HARWOOD that a nest of traitors has been discovered and broken up in Davidson, N. C., and that fifty of the number have been sent to Raleigh as prisoners.

THE FIGHT AT ISLAND TEN.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 20.

On Saturday, the 15th, at Island No. 10, the enemy commenced shelling the works at a long distance. It was renewed on Sunday morning. On Monday, the Union troops brought down eight gunboats and six mortarboats, and commenced firing again. Three gunboats, lashed together, made a desperate attack on Capt. RUCKER'S battery; it was really terrific. Lieut. CLARKE, of Capt. R.'s battery, was the only person killed.

The battery sustained considerable injury during the bombardment, which lasted four days. One of the enemy's gunboats was disabled on Monday, and turned back. Other boats were struck, but the extent of the damage done is not known. Our troops conducted themselves with great spirit and resolution.

MEMPHIS, Friday, March 21.

A steamer from up the river brings the intelligence that the Yankees are moving down the west bank slowly.

From information received here this morning from Corinth, Miss., we learn the Yankees are retreating to the Tennessee River.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, March 23.

The steamer *Mars* reports that the enemy shelled Island No. 10 yesterday. No damage was done our works. The enemy kept at long range. They are preparing rafts with a view to slip by our works on foggy nights.

THE CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, March 22.

We have been reliably informed that a cavalry fight occurred about nine miles below Warrenton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the latter part of last week. Our informant did not state the day that it occurred, but there can be no doubt as to the truth of the report, as our information was derived through Mr. THOMAS YUILLE, of Campbell County, who was wounded in the engagement. The particulars, as far as we were able to ascertain, were these:

A force of 300 Confederate cavalry, under command of Gen. STUART, who were protecting the rear of our army in their retreat from Manassas, were attacked by 500 Yankee cavalry at the point named. We lost six killed. The only person killed on our side, whose name we have heard, was Mr. THOMAS WALTER, an officer in the Amherst Rangers.

The enemy's loss was 40 killed and 100 prisoners captured, together with their horses, arms, equipments, &c.

ADDITIONAL.

Since writing the above we have seen Mr. YUILLE, who was wounded in the fight, and from him received the following particulars:

The engagement took place on Saturday last. The enemy's cavalry, who numbered about five hundred, were within sight of our forces, when Gen. STUART ordered and led the charge upon them. The forces engaged on our side were Capt. EDGAR WHITEHEAD'S company, of Amherst, and Capt. HARRIS' company, of Campbell, under command of Col. RADFORD, and four companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry, under command of Col. JONES.

The number of the enemy's wounded was not ascertained, but it must have been large. There were known to have been killed 40, and captured 100, with their horses, &c., which were brought to Culpepper Court-house on Saturday.

The loss on our side is 6 killed, and 180 wounded.

But few of the names of those who have been wounded are known. All that we have ascertained are First Sergeant THOMAS WALLER, seriously wounded, and supposed killed.

In Capt. HARRIS' company, GEO. T. YUILLE, JERRY HOUSTON and ROBERT HUNTER, wounded; ——— NASH, killed.

RIVER AND HARBOR DEFENCES.

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 24.

We have so repeatedly urged the construction of carriages for the conveyance of large mounted cannon from point to point with rapidity, on our rivers and coasts, that we should dread to touch the subject again were we not so forcibly reminded of their great value and importance by every disaster that occurs to us through the instrumentality of the enemy's gunboats. From the breaking out of the war we raised our voice in favor of this style of arm for the defence of our rivers and harbors; but our rulers have pertinaciously adhered to their old notions of river defences, regardless of the fact that that style of defence was adapted to combat quite a different method of attack from steam gunboats.

Time was when our present earthwork fortifications would have proved quite formidable; but it was when sailing vessels were brought against them. Then it required, possibly, from two to three hours for a sailing vessel to pass by and clear the range of an earthwork fortification; now the same distance is often traversed in from ten to fifteen minutes by a steamer. Is it reasonable to believe the same means of defence will answer now as they did then?

Without intending to enter the list as a croaker or grumbler, we again bespeak the consideration of our authorities to this subject.

With 30-pound smooth bore and rifled cannon properly mounted on carriages, fixed to work somewhat on the principle of a turn-table, and drawn, if necessary, by one or two dozen horses or oxen, we are satisfied a good deal of this "flanking" operation would never be heard of; nor would the enemy have so easy a time in gaining any point they may desire on our rivers and harbors as they move along.

With all due respect to the wisdom and experience of the gentlemen who have made gunnery a life-long study, we must continue to urge the feasibility and practicability of what we have so repeatedly hinted at on this subject. And now, as they have tried their expedients so repeatedly, and lost the game nearly every time, would it be doing any great harm to try an expedient of another kind?

We might, to a considerable length, enumerate what occurs to us as the most favorable points in behalf of our suggestion over the present style of earthwork fortifications; but for the present, shall name but a few. Some of these are, that a movable gun, fixed on a turn-table carriage, could effectually prevent "flanking," as it could, turning on its pivot, give the infantry or light artillery in the rear so strong a dose of grape or canister as to scatter and drive off a flanking party, and at the next turn of the table give the approaching gunboats a heavy shot, if necessary. Here we speak of but one gun; but suppose there are a dozen or two of them for the protection of each river, one or two of that dozen could be employed in keeping back a flank movement, while the balance could pay their respects to the gunboats; and, then, if the gunboats succeeded in passing by them, your guns have not, as in the present case, to be spiked or abandoned; but you can hitch up your team and chase them up the river, and frequently, during the chase, give them "a galling fire in the rear," or heading them off occasionally, and giving them fresh battle. In addition to this, you are not curbed in your operations with this style of gunnery by bad engineering. All favorable points on the river are open to you, and your defence does not prove a failure because your engineer happened to have a drop in his eye and selected the very worst place on the river banks for your fortifications. The immense expenditure of labor and material you now use in constructing earthworks could be profitably used in making roads for your speedy passage from one point of defence to the other; and on both sides of a river, if found expedient to fortify both sides.

With this sytem of river and harbor defence, the word "shelling out the rebels" would lose its charm. The enemy would have to adopt some other method of finding the rebels first, and the "shelling out" sport would not be confined to themselves. We, mounting quite as heavy and formidable guns in this case as they do on their gunboats, would have the advantage of dropping in upon them frequently where they least expected us. In fact, this plan could be worked with as much rapidity of movements as the light artillery practice, and against gunboats would be far more successful; and if it had been adopted when first suggested by us, we should not now have to mourn the loss of a dozen or more important points in the South we could name. We hope our rulers will not put it off till they have lost all their important rivers and harbors.

It would be but developing a system of moving land batteries, of the heaviest ordnance now in successful use, for the purpose of combatting the enemy's steam gunboats; and there are hundreds of practical men now in the South who can perfect the whole scheme, and put it in successful operation in twenty or thirty days.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 19.

That part of the army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Dumfries, the Evansport batteries, &c., are understood to have evacuated their various positions on Friday last, and since then have fallen back.

The present location of the several brigades need not be named, but it would appear that we still have some soldiers near enough to capture adventurous Federals who roam too far from camp.

On Wednesday last Sergeant WADE, with a squad of the Caroline Light Dragoons, captured two of the enemy, about one mile from the Evansport batteries.

The prisoners proved to be Lieut. WM. T. BAUM, of Philadelphia, belonging to Gen. HOOKER'S Staff, and Mr. GREGG, telegraph operator, of the same Division of the Federal army.

The army of Manassas having also fallen back, there is an impression abroad that the Rappahannock River is to be the base line of operations, for both that and the Aquia Department under Gen. HOLMES.

We have reports that Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON is at a point not far from Rappahannock Station, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, and between the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers. And another, that he is falling back to Gordonsville, which we do not credit. The point occupied by Gen. HOLMES not being a matter of rumor, but of knowledge, we will leave the enemy to discover.

ANOTHER "TURTLE."

The merchants of Charleston opened a subscription for a turtle or ram on Friday, and the subscription soon reached $11,000.

FOREIGNERS EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF NORFOLK, March 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 18.—In obedience to instructions from headquarters, residents of Norfolk on producing satisfactory evidence of their being subjects of foreign Powers, at peace with the Confederate States, will be exempted from militia duty.

By order of the civil and military Governor.

S. S. DAWES, First Lieut. and Secretary.

AN OUTRAGE.

HENRY B. GOULDMAN, of Oak Grove, Westmoreland County, sends a card to the Norfolk *Day Book*, in which he complains that, on the 15th of February, Capt. FRANK, of the United States revenue-cutter ———, landed a crew at his farm and fired rifles through his windows; also, that on March 4, the crews of two United States gunboats broke open his houses, carried off his stores and abused two aged servants.

The Richmond *Whig* says of President LINCOLN'S recommendation to Congress, in reference to slaves in the Border States: "The Emperor ABRAHAM I. suggests to his lieges that, instead of spending their money in making war on the South, they shall propose to buy the Southern negroes. Very sensible advice of his majesty. The war will ruin him, and then he will have nothing with which to go into the Slave-trade."

AFFAIRS ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

From the Savannah Republican, March 10.

We have received some interesting intelligence of Yankee operations on our coast that are worthy of the attention of our readers, while in themselves they are of no significant moment.

Some days ago the fleet entered the harbor of Fernandina and took possession of the town, no resistance being offered on our part. It had previously been determined to evacuate the place and abandon the defences of the island, as they were insufficient to encounter the heavy guns of the enemy. Beside, should the defence prove successful, it must necessarily have been accompanied with a sacrifice wholly unwarranted by the military importance of the place.

The occupation took place on Monday last, and as the train of cars was about moving off with the remaining troops and inhabitants, a shell from one of the enemy's gunboats exploded in one of the cars, killing GEORGE SAVAGE and ——— THOMPSON, and seriously wounding a brother of the latter. In the excitement that ensued the train was abandoned, the occupants taking to their heels.

We are mortified to learn that all our guns on Amelia Island, amounting to over twenty, fell into the hands of the enemy. Gen. TRAPIER owes the public an explanation of such a disaster. It had previously been determined to evacuate the Island—why was the removal of the guns delayed until the enemy was in sight? The circumstances argues the grossest remissness somewhere, and we hope the Government will institute a thorough inquiry into the unfortunate affair.

The day after the ocupation of Fernandina, the enemy's gunboats went up to St. Mary's and took possesion of that town, also without resistance. No damage was done to the place, nor to Fernandina, the contrary having been incorrectly reported. But few persons were found at either, and they were not disturbed. The Federals seem disposed to pursue a conciliatory policy, with the vain hope of winning converts to their cause. They will find none so degraced on the soil of Georgia.

One gunboat ascended the St. Mary's, and the officers took special pains to assure such of the inhabitants as they saw that no harm was meditated, and request them to remain at their homes and attend to their business. A number of negroes had gone to the gunboat, but all such, we are informed, were immediately taken in hand and put in irons.

Yesterday the Federals made their appearance at Brunswick, but as as the telegraphic instruments were immediately removed to the interior, we could hear nothing of later particulars. We presume they took possession of the place, which had previously been deserted by both troops and citizens.

There were seventeen Federals vessels entering the mouth of the St. John's on Saturday, and it is presumed they went up the river to Jacksonville yesterday.

The steamer *Darlington*, with Government stores and a large number of women and children, fleeing from Fernandina, was chased by a Federal gunboat up St. Mary's River for some distance, when the *Darlington* ran aground and was taken.

We hear that the progress of the Federals up the St. Mary's was not wholly uninterrupted. Two scouting companies, Capt. HOPKINS' and another, the name of which we could not learn, are said to have killed some twenty-five Federals and captured two others, at Alberti's Mills, on the St. Mary's.

P. S.—A dispatch received after the foregoing was written, states that Brunswick was occupied at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Col. STYLES, who had a regiment there, retired, after burning the wharves and storehouses near the water.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Register*, of March 4, does not confirm the rumor that Pensacola has been abandoned by the Confederates, but fears, from the fact that the Federals have struck their tents at Santa Rosa Island, that they are "again on the move for some enterprise against the rights and liberties of the South." Gen. JONES has succeeded Gen. BRAGG in the chief command at Memphis.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, under date of Pensacola, March 6, says:

"Blustering March weather is upon us, and the Yankees outside are getting a surfeit of rolling. They are just lying down to it, under a southwest wind. I hope they may be blown to Davy Jones' habitation, or high and dry on their beautiful desert—Santa Rosa Island. Our streets are swept clean, and clouds of dust fill the air, much to the annoyance of promenaders, especially ladies.

Much anxiety prevails among our citizens, and merchants are packing up and families who are able are seeking other points for residence. A meeting of the citizens was held yesterday in the City Hall, to devise means for the defence and guard of the city. They instructed the Board of Aldermen and Mayor to use every effort to obtain a sufficient force for that purpose. On the strength of this state of affairs, a call for one hundred men from this county has been made by the Governor of Florida, in compliance with the requisition of the President for 2,500 men from this State. Pensacola has now three companies in the war, and various companies are being raised for regiments re-enlisting. The City Council yesterday passed an ordinance compelling all owners of small vessels in the bay, to haul up their crafts and place them in the public square, in consequence of which the square is full of all kinds, sloops and oared boats, and the boys are having fine times rowing on land and playing sailor on *terra firma*.

Change (small bank bills) here is very scarce, and I don't know what our people are going to do without it. The soldiers suffer much inconvenience, as they are paid off in $50 and $100 bills."

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Sentinel*, of the 13th, says: "Pensacola has not been evacuated, but troops enough are left there to man the batteries, which can resist Fort Pickens and the fleet.

Mobile is not to be abandoned, as reported. Its means of defence are considered ample, and were arranged by Gen. BRAGG, who knows what he is about.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* writes as follows from Cumberland Gap under date of Feb. 28:

"Were I permitted, I might tell you all about this celebrated Gap, its defences, and our strength, but you can—so can our friends—perceive that I am where I must not talk, but think—that the scratch of a pen might betray hundreds of lives—but I may tell your readers this, *do not be alarmed*. The Gap is not as many suppose, an opening between two large mountains, but simply a road over a mountain, and this road is called a gap—a place where wagons travel over towards the valleys on each side. This Cumberland Gap is the main stock road from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, and over this we get most of our Kentucky horses and hogs, and it is called by some a turnpike, for about 26 miles from here is a toll-gate, where all persons pay for the privilege of travel; a turnpike, not of plank, or earth, but rocks—sharp-pointed rocks, and hence I conclude every blacksmith can make a fortune in five years shoeing horses in this country.

I hope it may be some consolation to your Georgia readers and the friends of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, to say that I saw the Clinch Rifles as they came in to-day, with smiling faces and buoyant spirits, fresh from the sand bags of Pensacola, and seemingly admiring the change from the salt water to the gushing mountain streams that come dashing in beautiful falls down the precipice.

THE ENEMY'S RAID INTO ALABAMA.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

FLORENCE, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

I see in your paper of the 18th an extract from a Northern one, headed an "Expedition up the Tennessee River."

As concerns the account of the joy of the people of Florence at the visit of the gunboats, and upon seeing the old rag, the Stars and Stripes, it is a point-blank, jet-black abolition lie. Not a lady of Florence went to see them, or desired to go, or had any communication with them. They were held in utter detestation by every soul, except one man and his wife, a tailor from Vermont, named HYDE, who had been living here many years. They went down to see them, and were glad, but nobody else. A flag of truce was sent to the enemy by the citizens of Florence, to know what they wanted; this was all the intercourse the people of Florence had with them. The invaders professed to want nothing but Government stores; and I believe they did respect private property in the warehouses at the river; they did not come up in the town, which is about the fourth of a mile from the river. It was my opinion that they came on a reconnoitering expedition, and were not in force to kill, steal, and destroy, and therefore their *virtue* was of necessity, and not of good-will. All the violence they did was to break open the warehouses at the river, and steal what they would.

This Vermont friend of theirs was caught that night (the night they left) coming up from a warehouse at the river, with a cart-load of bacon, and is now confined in jail on the charge of stealing it.

REBEL TRANSPORTS RUNNING GEN. POPE'S BLOCKADE.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 14th inst. says:

"The river is now falling very slowly; weather fine and warm. The *Clara Dolsen*, *Cotton Plant*, *Mears* and *Mary Keene* arrived from above, and the *Hickman* from below. The *Mears* and *Keene* met with some rough usage at Point Pleasant; the former was fired at eighteen times coming down, and had a shot put clear through her kitchen and cabin. The principal damage done was among the crockery. The *Keene* has a great number of Minié ball marks about her. A shot, probably a 12-pounder, passed through the mate's and pilot's rooms in the texas, but hurt nobody. We suspect Capt. CORCORAN to be rather proud of the honorable scars that ornament his *Mary*. The *Quitman* will leave to-morrow for New-Orleans. The *Ben McCulloch* left for Forked Deer River. The *Pargoud* returned to New-Orleans with the freight she brought up, orders not allowing sugar and molasses to be landed on the wharf. The *Cotton Plant* left for Arkansas River. The *Hill* leaves to-day for New-Orleans."

COTTON-PLANTERS IN TROUBLE.

It would seem that the cotton-planters are in a dilemma, from the following paragraph taken from a Louisiana exchange:

"The trouble of coming to an understanding in relation to the planting of a new crop arises chiefly from the fact that our planters fear to forbear planting, so undetermined is the matter of blockade. It is not improbable that this reason may be weighty enough to prevent a general union of action, despite all argument to oppose it. There has been no general action taken by the cotton interest."

A UNION FLAG IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 4th, learns that an attempt was made last week, by some Union men, to raise a Union flag in Jonesborough, Tennessee, which led to a row between Seccessionists and Unionists, resulting in the killing of three of the latter.

A VETO FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Whig, March 23.

We understand the President has vetoed the bill creating a Commanding General. We are not advised of the reasons of his objection; but we suppose it was ascertained that the same thing could be done without the bill as well as with it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of citizens was held in Raleigh, last Monday, to consider the propriety of asking the President to establish martial law in that city. After debate the proposition was voted down by a large majority, it being the sense of the meeting that there is no necessity for martial law at this time.

A number of the wooden and other structures, forming the village of Yorktown, have been removed lately, in order to facilitate military operations, offensive and defensive.

The Westham Iron Works, near Richmond, have commenced operations with a heavy Government contract for shot and shell.

Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, late of the *Jamestown*, died at his residence, on Church Hill, on Thursday, the 20th inst.

Three men, who are believed to be natives of Virginia, were arrested at Richmond on Friday, by order of the Provost-Marshal, for very decided manifestations of disloyalty.

The rebel Secretary of War has allowed re-enlisting volunteers to choose the regiment and company to which they will attach themselves. Cavalry companies will be received for the war without arms.

Twenty-nine ladies of the Macon Wesleyan Institute transferred the blankets from their own beds to the soldiers.

Shad are selling in the Fredericksburgh market at $2 50 each, and at Petersburgh at $1 25 each.

The Crescent Regiment, composed of youths from school, is from Louisiana, and was at Jackson, Tenn., on the 7th inst.

Ten letters, from England, are advertised to be in the Norfolk *Day Book* office, and parties to whom they are addressed are requested to call for them.

The Westham Iron Works, near Richmond, have entered into a heavy contract with the Government for shot and shell.

Seven thousand Confederate troops reached Norfolk on March 23.

President DAVIS has declared martial law over the counties of Elizabeth, York, Warwick, Gloucester and Matthews.

Gen. JOHNSTON has shut out the army of the Potomac from all intercourse with the public. New levies are said to be pouring in, and a thorough system of defence is being inaugurated.

Ten prisoners made good their escape from the jail of Henrico County on Monday night last.

Saltpetre has been discovered in abundance in Burnett County, Texas. Gunpowder is now being made there.

Col. JAMES N. RAMSAY, of Georgia, and who commanded the First Georgia Regiment, has been promoted to be a Briadier-General.

An old brass church bell, of tolerable size, bearing the words, "York County, in Virginia, 1725," has been received at the Virginia armory, from York County, as a present to the State from Dr. JOHN MAYO.

A correspondent of the *Atlanta Confederacy* suggests that the Churches in Georgia contribute their bells to the State, to be cast into cannon.

Capt. GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, the companion of Col. THOMAS, in his exploits on the Potomac, has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal in Richmond.

Forty-one Yankee prisoners, captured by Capt. JOHN H. MORGAN, in Tennessee, have been carried to Salisbury, N. C.

The Victoria *Advocate*, of the 22d ult., announces the death of Col. W. P. MILLER, an old Texan of the Mexico-Texan Revolution.

A daily union prayer-meeting has been commenced in Richmond, to supplicate the Divine blessing upon the Confederacy and her soldiery in the field.

INCENDIARISM NEAR NORFOLK.

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 24.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded in Portsmouth, and was discovered that the tenement on the south end of Dinwiddie-street, occupied by Mr. CHARLES BURGESS, and owned by Mr. P. GUY, was on fire. Immediate efforts were made to stay the flames, which proved successful, but not until the building had been considerably injured.

Simultaneously with the above, another alarm of fire was given, which was occasioned by the burning of the commodious and beautiful residence of Capt. JOHN H. MYERS, situated in Newtown. The building was very soon enveloped in flames, and so rapidly did they spread, that it was with difficulty that the inmates escaped. The fire was communicated to the adjoining building, which was considerably damaged. The residence on the opposite side of the street also took fire, but was extinguished before suffering very much injury.

Both of these fires were the work of vile incendiaries, beyond all doubt, and their occurrence demands a more rigid watchfulness for the future.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

The Nashville *Patriot* of the 21st contains the following:

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 10th says that two powder-mills on the opposite side of the river were blown up yesterday, and five workmen killed. The loss of property is principally in machinery, as there was only about 3,000 pounds of powder on hand.

A letter from Huntsville, Ala., to the *Picayune* of the 12th, after giving an account of the operations subsequent to the fall of Fort Donelson, says that the Provisional Government of Kentucky are with Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Brigade. The Capitol of Kentucky is now located in a Sibley tent near the headquarters of that General.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of emancipating the slaves.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate all the correspondence in relation to the bark *Augusta*. Adopted.

Mr. HALE also offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire whether there was any laxity on the part of the officers of the blockading squadron on the Coast, especially at Charleston, and whether there was any foundation in the statement of the British Consul at that port, that armed troop ships of the Confederate States have been allowed to go in and out of the port of Charleston and no attempts been made to stop them. Adopted.

The joint resolution, giving pecuniary aid to the States, in case they should emancipate their slaves, was taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said he felt disposed to vote for the resolution. There was a strong objection to it in the Border States, and they believed that this was an attempt to abolish Slavery in those States, and then in the other States. He (HENDERSON) was sure there was no such intention on the part of the President, and he thought there was no such intention on the part of the members of this Senate. Although the agitation of Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, yet there were other interests in the State of Missouri. The people in that State (Missouri) were deeply interested in having the Mississippi River kept open to its mouth. He (HENDERSON) had opposed all agitation of the Slavery question. He had also opposed the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, not because he considered it unconstitutional, but because it was not expedient to bring the subject up for discussion. The South had been annually frightened by some story of an Abolition monster, yet if Congress should abolish the petty amount of Slavery in the District of Columbia, he did not believe his State would secede. But he hoped that if Senators determined to do this thing they would be quick, or the great State of Delaware, getting a peep behind the curtain, and discovering the awful plot to emancipate the few slaves she has, already nearly free, might go South for her constitutional rights, where certainly her constitutional rights will be preserved in full force. The Senators from Kentucky are getting excited, and the Senators from Virginia and Maryland are getting suspicious of some dreadful thing to happen. He (HENDERSON) had been opposed to the bill for the cultivation of the cotton lands, though he supposed it harmless, for the reason that he thought it might have a bad effect upon the Border States. Yet, if the statement is true that Slavery should be the corner-stone of the Government, he (HENDERSON) was willing to fight to the last, with the North, against any such Government. Nothing would tempt him to raise his hand against the Government. All the revolution he wanted was the ballot-box. He did not think that there were 50,000 slaves left in Missouri, as a large number of them had been taken South. The people in that State had lost property equal in value to the whole amount of her slaves. At the commencement of the war he regarded the President's Message not as a threat, but as a prophecy which he felt would be fulfilled everywhere if the war continued. He was perfectly willing that the proposition should go to the people of his State, and the matter be left entirely to the States. Ninety-six days of the war expenses would have paid for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, and the expenses of the war for two years will pay for all the slaves in the country. He regarded this as a change from the wrangling of former years, and as a proposition to leave the question to the cool judgment of those intrusted with the future prosperity of the nation.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow arms ordered by the States to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, to come free of duty.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up.

After the adoption of a certain amendment from the Committee on Finance,

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, offered an amendment, making an appropriation of $783,294 for the completion of the Stevens Battery. He said the late remarkable contest seemed to demonstrate the fact that wooden ships were no more available for harbor defence, and the Committee decided to report this amendment for the action of the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) was of opinion that a million dollars expended on such vessels as the *Monitor* would be of more value, but he did not know much about such things. He understood that in the Stevens Battery the guns were unprotected.

Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) said there was a plan adopted now to protect the guns.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he had examined into the matter somewhat. This Stevens Battery was still an experiment, and for this amount of money ($783,294,) they could build three *Monitors*, and he would rather have one of them than the Stevens Battery, when it was finished.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) thought that a vessel of this kind, which sunk in the water when going into action, could be sunk by a wooden steamer, which could run her down.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought that such a blow might be avoided, and that it would lose its effects if struck at an acute angle. After consideration, he was inclined to vote for the amendment, and try this experiment.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought we could make better use of the money than to complete this battery. The people seemed to be badly frightened, and the City of New-York expected to see the *Merrimac* sailing up Broadway. The Government already, out of the appropriation of July, had ordered the *Monitor*, which was built, and the *Mystic*, which was to have been completed in January, and another iron-clad vessel, called the *Ironsides*, to be built at Philadelphia. Since that, out of this year, the Government had ordered six steamers on the plan of the *Monitor*. One reason why we ought not to make this experiment was, because we do not know enough about it. The plan of the Stevens Battery had been changed several times, and he referred to the report of the Commissioners against it, quoting from the report at considerable length.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he wanted the Senate to know a little more about this battery. It had been contracted for more than twenty years ago at $250,000, and it was to have been delivered at the end of two years. At the end of the two years not a dollar had been expended upon it. Then Mr. STEVENS made another contract for another two years, by which he was to receive the usual profits on every man and machine he had at work, and Congress made another appropriation for him of $250,000. At the end of the two years the battery was not done. The matter then laid over until 1848, when Mr. STEVENS got another extension of four years, and so it run on and the plan changed over and over again, until he had expended over $500,000, getting his profits all the while, and thirty-three and one-third per cent. advance on all his raw material. Congress is now called upon to appropriate three-quarters of a million more and complete an experiment, as evidence of the great genius which is supposed to exist in all the STEVENS family. This experiment has been continually changing for twenty years. STEVENS is a man of great wealth and great genius, and he says he is certain he can complete the battery. Let him do it. If it succeeds, he (FESSENDEN) was willing to pay him for it, but after this long delay let him do it at his own risk.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said it was a fact that the first contract to build this vessel was made a long while ago. The vessel was calculated to resist the projectiles then in use, but as naval warfare and projectiles improved, the plans had to be changed somewhat, and the time for finishing the vessel was extended because there was no pressing need of immediate construction. He contended that no injustice ought to be done Mr. STEVENS on this account. He also contended that all the objections urged by the Commissioners had been refuted by a practical experiment, and shown to be perfectly groundless.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as an amendment:

"It is provided, that in the contract for the completion of the vessel, it shall be stipulated that the payments by the United States of the sums expended by Mr. STEVENS shall be contingent on the success of his vessel as an iron-clad war steamer, the same to be determined by the President."

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment, that upon all sales of goods, wares, merchandise and other property, and estates, which shall be used for consumption or for investment, including all exchanges of property, and excluding jobbers or middle men, a tax of one per centum on the amount of said sales be levied. He said the bill as it stands taxes a poor woman for the pig which she raises on swill of her own gathering, while those who amass hundreds of thousands of dollars by extensive transactions pay nothing. Such inconsistencies cannot commend themselves to the approbation of his constituents. He did not see why cotton should be exempted from taxation? The bill discriminates against agriculture.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment, as, if adopted, it would change the entire character of the bill, and require a change in the principle of its machinery. This proposition would require more attention than the Committee could now give to it.

Mr. SHEFFIELD replied, the reasons given by the gentleman were an imperfect answer to his amendment. It was important to New-England, as under it the workshops of that section would pay nearly one-fourth of the entire tax.

After further discussion, the amendment was temporarily withdrawn.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) stated the principles which influenced the Committee of Ways and Means in framing this bill. After much deliberation it was decided to put a larger duty on liquors and tobacco as articles which were considered luxuries by some, and by others deleterious. It was also decided to put a duty on manufactures, in the belief that, judiciously arranged, it would operate like a duty on imported goods, the consumer having to pay it—in fact simply making the manufacturer the instrument through whom the Government would collect the duty. He repeated, the principle adopted was to lay the duty on the manufactured article, in the condition in which it is usually sold, and to avoid as far as possible levying any tax on the material used for such manufacture. There was a point, however, beyond which they did not go, namely: when articles were variously used both for direct consumption and as material for manufacturing.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said there ought to be some justice and a fair distribution of the burdens of the Government among the people—the rich capitalists as well as the humble individual. Those who bear arms are to pay the entire taxes! He asked, in God's name, whether this was just—and should this be the policy of our Government in this time of immense expenditure and taxation?

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said, while he expected to vote for the bill, he desired it to be understood that he was influenced by no such considerations as were given by Mr. HOOPER, for the taxes on the articles to which reference had been made by him.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) dissented from his colleague's (HOOPER'S) views and reasoning. As to the taxes coming out of the consumer, that does not depend upon the cost, but other elements—namely, demand and supply. There is a clear and manifest distinction between a duty on imported goods and that on articles of domestic manufacture. In the present state of the country, nothing should be done to abate one jot or tittle of the enthusiasm which now pervades our country for the suppression of the infernal rebellion.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Opp.,) offered an amendment laying a tax of fifty cents a ton on pig iron. This would yield from Pennsylvania alone about a quarter of a million. He had no idea that the bill would get through Congress by the 1st of May. Having passed this House, the Senate would consider it, and besides Secretary CHASE would then put in a bill of his own. At the rate of our expenditures, three millions per day, the notes recently authorized would not last two months, and they would be under the necessity of passing another bill before the close of the session of Congress. He wanted the bill properly matured to satisfy all interests, and he declared he was ready to go to his death to put down the accursed rebellion.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the amendment was like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. The Morrill Tariff bill gave Pennsylvania a monopoly. The people of Kentucky depend for material upon that State. Now if the gentleman from Indiana (LAW) would modify his amendment so as to invite foreign competition, he would vote for it.

Mr. LAW'S amendment was rejected—ayes 25, nays not counted.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment altering the clause about candles to read, "on candles of whatever material, of value not over 15 cents, 5 mills per pound; over 15 and not above 25 cents, 1 cent per pound; over 25 cents, 1½ cents per pound." Adopted.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered an amendment taxing anthracite coal 25 cents per ton, and bituminous ⅛ cent per bushel.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, LEHMAN and WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, severally opposed the amendment, showing the injustice of imposing such a tax. The last-named said, in his district, coal was delivered at the pits worth on an average $1 per ton. If the amendment prevailed, the tax would be one-fourth of the value of the article. It was further stated that the cost of coal would be increased to this extent to all consumers, while the coal of the British Provinces, under the Reciprocity treaty, would have an advantage over our own.

F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) showed from the census statistics that at the amount stated in the amendment, nearly $3,000,000 could be raised.

Mr. NOBLE advocated his amendment, and other gentlemen spoke on the subject.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) proposed to amend the amendment so as to tax anthracite fifteen cents a ton, and bituminous an eighth of a cent a bushel. Pennsylvania has had so few favors from the Federal Government, so few persons in office, and no stealings from the public crib, that he was willing to reduce the tax equal to her circumstances. Having all the burdens, she should have some of the benefits of the Government.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) admitted, as to Pennsylvania, there had been too much stealing, but he thought the distinguished gentleman from Ohio had, nevertheless, applauded all the acts of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. COX—The gentleman is entirely mistaken. I was under a cloud under his Administration.

Mr. KELLY—But that cloud had a silver lining, as other clouds have had. He then opposed the amendment, arguing that England's power is in her coal, which rendered her the mistress of the world. She has done as much as the rebels in bringing the present condition of affairs upon us. He did not want her to derive any advantages by our taxing our own coal.

Mr. COX'S amendment for taxing anthracite fifteen cents a ton and bituminous an eighth of a cent a bushel, was agreed to—61 against 54.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a proviso that no duties on coal shall be collected until the expiration of the Reciprocity treaty with England. Agreed to by two majority.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, offered an amendment for a tax of three cents per pound on cotton, held by either persons or corporations. He said this was almost the only wealth of the South from which the Government could derive revenue.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the amendment, as thereby we would increase the price of the manufactured article. It was making an invidious discrimination against the agricultural interests. There are sixty new places opened where cotton can be cultivated for the advantage of the world, and when the war is ended, we shall find the cotton-planter the poorest man in the whole country. He will come to us for charity.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) said if the present rate of expenditure, $4,000,000 per day, be continued much longer, the Government will be obliged to carry on all the manufacturing and agricultural interests, the people being mere tenants at pleasure, paying high rents in one case, and receiving but insignificant pay in the other.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) replied that the way to prevent such large expenditures is to bend all energies to put down the rebellion, which originated in the fallacious idea that cotton is king.

Mr. BROWNE, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment, as such a tax would discriminate against our own manufactures, and prostrate the interests of the country.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the Committee of Ways and Means taxed everything connected with the farming interest, including tobacco. Why should cotton be exempt? The secret was, it was not because such a tax was invidious, but because it affected the manufactures of the North.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he was willing to confiscate the property of rebels, but not to tax unjustly the property of loyal citizens.

Mr. KELLOGG replied, that they did not procure cotton from loyal men in the rebel States. The fact is, the rebels are burning the cotton every day. When it is proposed to tax King Cotton, the spindles rise up higher than the love of the negro or emancipation; higher than the hatred of secession, and say it is invidious to tax cotton. [Laughter.]

The amendment was modified so as to impose a tax of one cent per pound on cotton, on and after the 1st of May next. Any person or corporation removing it from or destroying it at the place of its production, before the taxes are paid, shall forfeit double the amount, recoverable in court, &c. The amendment was rejected—53 against 55.

The amendment was adopted exempting from duty olive oil or oxalic acid, used in the manufacture of candles and soap, and paraffine, whale and fish oils.

The tax of five cents per gallon on burning fluid, composed of alcohol and spirits of turpentine, wholly or in part, was stricken out.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 27—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Joel Wolfe, K. A. Vorkeller, Carl Schottler, J. Sieber, W. Steinbrinck, A. Davidson and family, H. Seybt, W. Muhle and lady, Chas. Silverman, H. Grunow, Louis Wenzel and lady, Louis Heilgrun, F. A. Brocker, B. Leidersdorf, Gofert Kuck, Max Dorn, Rosalie Davidson, Ferd. Ahlfeld and family, J. H. Tschwacke, H. Langhaus, A. Pohl, L. Schachl, Carl Widman, W. Ebbinghaus, R. Von Oflo, G. Kohl, O. Wendt, P. Zeilzer, J. Katz, Sophie Rohlfing, C. G. Siebert, F. Mendel, Anna Lange, J. Peasdorf, S. Seidenburg, G. S. Albe, A. Pieper and family, Marie Dennenhaus and child, B. Hemburger, I. Moss, Maria Harry, and 185 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets.... 6 20 | Moon rises... 4 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 31 | Gov. Island. 7 20 | Hell Gate.... 8 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg March 8, and Southampton 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Was 4 ds. and 3 hours in the ice.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eichman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. S. Hoglan.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Timour, (Br., of Liverpool,) Johnson, Liverpool Feb. 19, with mdse. to Wm. Lidderdale. March 9, lat. 40 33, lon. 56 10, passed a vessel of about 1,200 tons, hull under water, with stump of mainmast standing about 15 or 20 feet out of water. March 11, lat. 39 56, lon. 59, passed an Am. ship, bound W., showing a red flag with white swallow tail. March 14, lat. 38 50, lon. 50 20, passed several molasses casks and other wreck. March 12, lat. 39 14, lon. 60, passed a ship's long boat, with green bottom, black rail, white streak; could not examine her minutely; 13th, lat. 40 7, lon. 59 35, passed a ship's pinnace, apparently not much damaged, strong gale from W.; 15th, lat. 39, lon. 61, passed a great quantity of sugar casks and other ship wreck; in fact the sea seemed all strewed over with wreck stuff; 19th, lat. 41 32, lon. 63 [illegible], spoke and passed ship Weston Merritt, Robinson, from Liverpool Feb. 4 for New-York, and Julia Lawrence, Spear, from Havre Feb. 19 for New-York; 15th inst., lat. 40, lon. [illegible], passed a ship's long boat, bottom painted blue, and yellow inside, blowing a strong gale, so as to render examination impossible. March 5, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible] 10, passed a large iceberg; during the night severe frost; hove ship to until morning; constant westerly gales for the last [illegible] has had nothing but strong westerly and N. W. gales, without intermission.

Ship Constantine, [illegible], Liverpool Feb. [illegible], with mdse. to C. Grinnell. Feb. 6, off Cork, spoke ship [illegible], of New-York, from Callao for Cork. Feb. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 36 20, passed a Br. brig stdg. to the [illegible] eastward, with loss of foretopmast half way up, [illegible] gallantmast at the cap, and jib-boom; she [illegible] colors, but did not ask assistance. March [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 46, passed a large iceberg, and observed [illegible] drift ice all around. March 24, lat. 40 30, lon. [illegible], passed an iron buoy, painted red, tipped white, sounded [illegible] fathoms, muddy bottom. March 26, at 2:30 P. M., [illegible] E. S. E. from Fire Island, took pilot from boat [illegible] Blunt.

Ship Armin, (Oldg.,) Zedelius, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with salt to Ruger Bros. Has had very heavy weather; broke rail and about a dozen stanchions, lost and split sails, &c., and is leaking some.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Perry, Maryport, Eng., [illegible] ds., with coal to Beals, Dixon & Co. Had heavy weather; carried away foretopsail-yard, split sails, &c. March 17, lat. 41 22, lon. 63, spoke ship Weston Merritt, from Liverpool for New-York, and saw her again on the 22d, off Nantucket Shoals. March 19, lat. 41 [illegible], lon. 64 30, during a heavy gale, shipped a sea which washed overboard Daniel McBride, seaman, who was at the wheel at the time; he was lost; stove binnacle and compass. March 8, lat. 44 30, lon. 50, saw an iceberg and some drift ice.

Brig Zuleika, (of Boston,) Rosa, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Mary Bendit, Bendit, for Falmouth, Eng., and brig Sea Lion, for New-York.

Bark J. Ahlers, (Oldg.,) Schweichel, Antwerp [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 29 passengers to Hennings & Gosling.

Bark Edmund Dwight, Crowell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Charles Heath, Loud, Bucksport, via Winterport, Me., 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Evergreen, (Br., of St. John N. B.,) Lettency, Cay Francis, Cuba, March 9, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong northerly gales.

Schr. Hannahett, (wrecker,) Jack, Montauk, with anchor and chains.

Schr. Ransom, (Br.,) McNelly, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 ds. with potatoes to master.

Schr. T. Benedict, Goldsmith, New-Haven, for Deal's Island.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, East Greenwich, for Albany.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Nugent, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

March 26—Ships Wellfleet, San Francisco; R. Robinson, Wm. Rathbone and Sir Robert Peel, Liverpool; Gen. Nowell, St. Thomas; Mermaid, Hong Kong. Bark Omega, Cork. Brigs Boreas, do.; Gen. Boyd, Philadelphia; Geo. Albert, Cette; Eurigne, (Span.,) Port-au-Platte; Sparta, (Br.,) Havana. Schrs. Lima, (Br.,) Halifax; John Walker, Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 27—Arr. ship Mattapan, Liverpool; barks Henry Darling, Remedios; Mary Elizabeth, Cienfuegos; Irvine, London; brig Afton, Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Ariadne—Br. bark, of Barnstable, bound E., Feb. 28, lat. 42 40, lon. 40.

Lammergier—Br. ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, March 10, lat. 10, lon. 40 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Cay Francis, Cuba, March 9, bark Edward Everett for Boston in 5 ds.; brig Tempest, do. do., and others, all before.

At Sagua, March 19, bark John Payson, from Philadelphia; brig Sea Foam, just arr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LAND WARRANTS.

Wanted by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

HONOR TO THE DEAD OF NEW-ENGLAND.—The Sons of Connecticut are requested to meet at the Astor House THIS DAY, Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., to join in the funeral ceremonies of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou and Capt. Tower.

By request.

CHAS. GOULD, Sec. R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
J. H. ALMY, State Agent. P. M. WETMORE, V. C.

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